(1)

volume – I

Q.B.
3

No 174 of 1900.

Savanur 3rd May 1900.

From,

The Divan of Savanur.

To,

The Collector and Political Agent
Dharwar.

Sir,

Referring to your demi official note dated today, I beg respectfully to bring to your kind notice that Abdul Samalkhan, Akbarkhan and Dowlatkhan ~~con~~ jointly hold from the State a monthly cash allowance of Rs 10-9-0. It is disbursed when the three come together or send their duly authorized agents. ~~It seems that~~ All of them being residents of Poona & Dowlatkhan not being on good terms with the other two, they do not come together nor do they send their agents to receive payments of the allowance. On the application of Samalkhan, I have reported to the Assistant Political Agent in my Vernacular No 281 10-4-19 that the allowance ~~should~~ might be divided amongst the three, ~~that~~ each person's share entered separately in the accounts

accounts and ~~disbursements~~ payments made to him on his own receipt as requested by the applicant. Jamālkhan's last application to you on the Subject has also been reported on to the A.P Agent under this office No $\frac{60}{23-4-1900}$. No doubt Abdul Jamālkhan is much inconvenienced but I regret to state that I cannot ~~make payments to him~~ ~~alone~~ other Sharers also come personally or send their respects ~~unless the matter is settled by you or the Assistant Political Agent.~~ or until the decision of the allowance is sanctioned ~~by you or~~

I beg to remain,

Sir, &c

[illegible]

Savannah
3/15/7

Dear Dr

The bearer about
matter Khan wishes you to
be his attorney. I
understand that it is a
question of settling the
ownership of the property
left by his father. Pour a
bothering me. Can
you settle the matter.
Please soon let me
know.

Yours truly
C. Davies

Copy of letter No. 33175-F.R.Orders dated 14th March 1903 from the Post Master General Bombay, to the Collector of Dharwar.

I have the honour to inform you that the privilege of sending correspondence (letters , post-cards and packets) as " service unpaid " under the conditions in clauses 343 and 344 of the Indian Postal Guide (Edition of January 1903) has, under the order of the Government of India, been extende to the Native States under yo-ur control which have been authorised to use service stamps on State correspondence.

No.2020 of 1903.

Camp Dharwar, 21st March 1903.

Forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent, Savanoor, for information an communication to the Diwan.

Sd:- M.C.Gibb
Political Agent

No. 1041 of 1903.

Camp Hubli, 26 March 1903

Copy forwarded to the Diwan of Savanoor for --- information.

Assist nt Political Agent.

Extract paragraphs 1 to 4 of a letter No 1739 of the 27th May 1898, from the Director General of the Post Office of India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department Simla

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Referring to the conditions sanctioned in your letter No. 95 dated the 9th January last, for the grant of permission to Native States to use Service Stamps I have the honor to annex a revised set of conditions; the only difference in them as compared with those previously sanctioned, being in condition No I, under which as now drafted, the privilege may be allowed to extend beyond the limits of the Native States under special circumstances, & in respect of offices specially to be designated by the Post Master General with the sanction of this office.

2. I beg, at the same time to submit a list of Native states in the Bombay circle, to which the Post Master General of Bombay would wish to apply the measure.

Baroda, Phalanpur, Kathiawar, Reva Kantha, Sataia, Cutch, Kolhapur, & Southern Maratha Country, Sawantwadi, Akalkot, Surat, Savanur.

---

3. If sanctioned, I propose to say to the Native States, that the measure is a tentative one and that it should be regarded as subject not only to modifications (in the way of restrictions or ~~therein~~) but withdrawal, if deemed advisable.

4. It will also be explained that it is intended only for correspondence bona fide on the public service of the Native State and that its practical restriction to such correspondence is a necessary condition of the continued existance of the privilege

Revised Rules

That the frank of the Native State officials in support of service stamps, shall be recognized only in respect of articles posted within the limits of the Native State itself, or such

proof of Native states, as might
specially recognized for this purpose
but in order to meet special cases
such as the residence of a Native State
Vakeel at a British Agency, or
the temporary sojourn of a Native
Chief outside the limits of his State
it shall be open to the Post Master
General with the sanction of the
Director General to extend the
privilege, under suitable regulations
to articles posted at one or more
other offices.

2. That the Native State authorities
shall, from time to time, give to
the Post Master General a list
of the State officials authorized to
frank.

3. That proper precautions shall
be taken by the Native State
for preventing the abuse of the
privilege.

4. That the Native State shall
purchase the service stamps
through some one official, designated
by it for the purpose, the Govern-
ment ~~treasury~~ Treasury, being specially

authorized to sell service stamps to such official.

Extract para I, of a letter No. 1356 dated the 29th June 1878, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department to the Director General of the Post Office of India, Simla.

In reply to your letter No. 1739 ~~of the~~ dated the 27th May 1878, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the amended Rules, proposed by you, under which the officials of the Native States will be allowed to use Service Postage Stamps.

The arrangements for giving effect to the rules should be transacted as far as possible, through the several Political Agents, in the Native states concerned

No. 3557 Bombay, 28 W
31st March
1903

To

The Political Agent
Dharwar

Sir

In continuation of my letter No. 33175 of the 14th March 1903, I have the honor to inform you that the privilege of sending the correspondence (letters, post cards, & packets) as "service unpaid", under the conditions in clauses 343 & 344 of the Indian Postal Guide (Edition of January 1903) applies only to correspondence posted within the limits of the State & not to correspondence posted outside the State.

2. Any official of the State, under rule (2) of the enclosed revised rules, may be allowed to frank state correspondence posted within the limits of the State, whether such official is entrusted with service postage stamps or not; and official correspondence (letters, postcards & packets) on

the service of the State, can be posted unpaid in accordance with the provisions of clause 338 of the Indian Postal Guide (Edition of January 1903). Any such unpaid correspondence will be taxed with postage at the prepaid rate for official correspondence.

I have etc

sd/-
Offg. Post Master General

No. 2548 of 1903
Dharwar
15th April 1903

Copy with copy of enclosure forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent for information & communication to the Dewan, in continuation of this office No. 2020 dated 21st March 1903.

sd/- [illegible]
Political Agent
Dharwar

No. 18 of 1903.

1

Dharwar
16th April 1903.

Forwarded to the Dewan of Travancore for information and return, in continuation of this office No. 1041 dated the 26th ultimo

sd/ [illegible]
for a. Political Agent

No. 191.

19-4-03

~~Copies taken~~ Resubmitted to the A. P. Agent, after taking copies for the records of this office

[illegible]
Dewan

No. 3399 of 1903.

Poona, 24th June 1903.

To,

The Political Agent, Savanur.

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of the statement showing the quantities of opium imported and sold in the Savanur stat during the half year ended on 31st January last received unde your No. 1672 dated the 9th March 1903, I have the honour to request that you will also furnish me with a similar statement for the subsequent two months February and March 1903. This statement is required for the purposes of the Opium Administra--tion Report for the eight months ending 31st March 1903. In f orwarding it please let me know the causes of any noticeable variation in the total sales of opium in the Savanur State --- during the period of these eight months compared with the sale of the corresponding period of the year 1901-1902.

2. Government having decided that the opium year in the Bombay Presidency should (with effect from the 1st April 1903) be made to correspond with the financial year, I further ---- beg that the returns of imports and sales of opium in the -- Savanur State may from that date be made out for half years ending 30th September and 31st March.

I have &c,

Sd:- E. L. Cappel,

Ag. Commissioner of Customs, Salt,

Opium & Abkari, Bombay.

No. 4690 of 1903.

Dharwar, 2nd July 1903.

Copy forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for early report with reference to para 1.

2. Instructions in para 2 should please be noted.

Collector & Poll: Agent,
Dharwar.

Through,

The Assistant Political Agent, Savanur.

3/)-2

Dr. No. 290

No 136 of 1903.

Dharwar 4 July 1903.

Forwarded –

In No 372.

A.P. Agent.

Statement showing the [illegible]

[illegible]

Samastan State during Feb & March

[illegible]

వం॥ 3399 [illegible]
24-6-03

Opium imported from

Name	Balance of the last month	Imported during the month	Imported during the year 1902-03	Imported during the year 1901-02	Imported during the year 1900-01	Imported during the year 1899-1900	Certificates	Imported	Imported
[illegible]	-	10 lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 lb.

Note - The total sales during the 8 months ending 31st March 1903 come to 37 lbs & those for corresponding period of the year 1901-02 come to 34 lbs. The variation is small & needs no notice.

7-7-1903

Diwan Sahib

Kites of opium imported & sold in the
1903 [illegible] 31 [illegible] [illegible]
1903
[illegible]

[illegible] 4690 / 2-7-1903 [illegible]

[illegible]	Opium sold [illegible]									
[illegible]	Kites [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sale proceeds [illegible]	Freight & [illegible]	[illegible]	Balance [illegible]	[illegible] 1901 [illegible]	Freight [illegible]	
10 lb	10 lb	-	10 lb	Rs. 115-	R. A. P. 11-8-0			9796	grains 7-14	

No 317 of 1903. [illegible]
7-7-03

Forwarded to the P.A with ref to his No
[illegible]
4690 of 2-7-03 Thro: the A.P.A with ref to his
[illegible]
No 136 of 4-7-03
[illegible] 7 [illegible] 1903 [illegible]

S. A. Rattu
AC

[illegible]
Dewan Sawan

Decorations.

The death of any holder of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal to be reported.

No. 2207.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1901.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (*Public*), No. 1210, dated the 2nd March 1901 :—

"I am directed to request that on the death of any holder of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal serving or residing in the Bombay Presidency, the fact may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be reported for the information of the Government of India."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above letter should be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat and to all Heads of Offices for information and guidance.

J. L. JENKINS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

All Departments of the Secretariat,
All Heads of Offices under the several Departments of the Secretariat.

Pol 402

Ro 285
11-4-1901

No 1 Dharwar
April 1901

Copy forwarded for information & guidance to the Assistant Political Agent.

R. Nanjundiah

No 294 of 1901 Head Clerk
11-4-1901

Forwarded to the Diwan of Sawanur for information guidance and record.

File
15/4/1901
N.S.

A Cull
as A Cull

Below Asstt Pol Agent's No 395 dated 16-9-99 below P. ore & some letter asking whether Mt. Shahajad Bibi Saheb 1st class Sidar, Savanur is exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act &c

---

No 257 of 1899
21-9-99

Returned with compliments.

I have the honour to respectfully report that Lady Shahajadbibi Saheb is a first class (Sirdar in black ink) & is exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act.

|| Or Diwan in ch:

No. 265.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1886.

Letter from the Acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan at Poona, No. 172, dated 31st December 1885—Reporting that the Acting Collector and Political Agent of Dhárwár has brought to his notice that Abdul Tabrez Khan walad Kasamkhan whose name is at present entered in the list of Second Class Sardars at No. 4, has now been installed as Nawab of Savánur under the name and title of Abdul Tabrez Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, and has requested that his name may be entered in the list of First Class Sirdars. Referring to Government Resolution No. 4589 of 8th October 1878, and proposing that his name be entered in the list of First Class Sirdars in black ink in conformity with the orders contained in the said Resolution. Stating further that the Collector and Political Agent of Dhárwár also recommends that the name of Abdul Karim Khan walad Kasamkhan, who is the eldest of the four brothers of the present Nawab, who is 19 years of age, and who has received English education up to the Matriculation Standard, be entered in the list of Second Class Sirdars, and requesting that orders may be issued for entering his name in the list of Second Class Sirdars for rank and precedence only, and that sanction may also be accorded to his being presented with a poshak on the first occasion of his attending the Agent's Durbar. Referring to Government letter No. 3472 of 16th November 1866.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent's proposals are approved and sanctioned.

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan,
The Accountant General, Bombay.

No 800 of 1886

Savanur 12th March 1886

Copy, with a spare copy, forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for record.

[illegible]
Ag Collr &
Pol: agnt.

[illegible]

13

No. 244 of 1898

22. December 1898.

To,

The Collector and Political Agent
Dharwar

Sir,

With reference to your No 9454 dated the 20th Instant below copy of letter No 87 of 15th idem to your address from the Agent for sirdars in The Deccan, I have the honor to respectfully state that there have been no casualities amongst the sirdars residing within the limits of this state and that they are all alive.

2 The names of the former Hawalas of this state were entered in the list of first-class sirdars in black ink while that of the present Hawal does not so stand. If this be not

an oversight. I venture to request that Government be kindly moved to be pleased to enter the names of the Nawabzadeh in the list.

I have &c.

C.

To Dewan of Sangamner.

No. 6612.

14

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1886.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, S. D., 2815, dated 23rd September 1886—Submitting, in continuation of his office letter No. 1781, dated 30th June 1886, paragraph 5, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, copy of a letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár, No. 2977, dated 11th September last, who requests sanction to the payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 25 from the Savánur Funds to the Chitnis of his office with effect from 1st September 1884, as during the management of the State by the Collector and Political Agent, the business in connection with it is a heavy addition to the Chitnis' work and responsibility, for which he should be compensated. Stating that the proposal to give extra pay to the Collector's Chitnis for work done on account of the management of a Native State is of an unusual nature, and that he (the Commissioner) refrains from urging its adoption or otherwise, and leaves the matter in the hands of Government.

Report by the Accountant General, No. T.A.I.-17474, dated 19th October 1886—Stating, with reference to Government memorandum No. 5809, dated 6th October 1886, that under Note 2, Rule 6, Chapter 2, Civil Account Code, the Local Government is empowered to sanction additions to salaries from funds administered by them; and that there would, therefore, be no audit objection if Government consider it expedient to sanction an allowance of Rs. 25 monthly from the Savánur Funds to the Chitnis, in addition to his salary, from 1st September 1884, as by this addition his salary would not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned from 1st April 1886.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

15

No. 3745 of 1886

Dharwar 19th November 1886.

Copy forwarded for information to the Dewan of Savanur

For Ag: Collector.

15

Native Chiefs—Madras and Nilgiris.
Rule regarding the visits of — to Madras and to stations on the Nilgiris.

No. 5796.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1899.

Endorsement by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Political Department, No. 465, dated the 14th July 1899—Forwarding, in continuation of endorsement No. 799-P., Political, dated the 12th November 1896, a copy of the following Government Order laying down a rule regarding the visits of Native Chiefs to Madras and to stations on the Nilgiris:—

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

"Order—No. 463, Political, dated 14th July 1899.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to lay down the following rule in continuation of those issued in G. O. No. 797, Political, dated the 12th November 1896, regarding the visits of Native Chiefs to Madras and Ootacamund:—

"No Native Chief shall, without the previous consent of the Madras Government having been obtained, be permitted to visit Madras or any station on the Nilgiris, when the Government is in residence at Madras or at Ootacamund, respectively."

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2110-I.A., dated the 27th July 1899:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Government of Madras have ruled that no Native Chief shall, without the previous consent of that Government, be permitted to visit Madras or any station on the Nilgiris, when the Government is in residence at Madras or at Ootacamund, respectively.

"2. I am to request that this ruling may be borne in mind, and may be complied with should occasion arise."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above letter from the Government of India and of the Order of the Government of Madras should be forwarded to all Political Agents and Superintendents for information and guidance in continuation of Government Resolution No. 141, dated the 9th January 1897.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Political Agents and Superintendents.

No. of 1899
401

Forwarded to the Diwan of Cava[illegible] for information and guidance

Recd
20-9-99.

16

Permit & recorded

21 9.99

PRs.

Lincoln Cath.

16

Letter No 3145.1 A. dated the 28th June 1900.

From — The Secretary to the Government of India
Foreign Department

To — The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Political Department.

I am desired to address you upon the subject of the grant of permission to Native Princes & Chiefs ~~of~~ in India to visit Europe. Under the existing orders an early and detailed reference respecting the desire of any chief to travel outside of India is required to be made to the Government of India, whose assistance must be invoked if honours or conveniences, as commonly rendered to distinguished persons, are to be secured for the traveller while abroad.

2. It does not appear to have been definitely laid down that the sanction of the Government of India is in every instance necessary for the grant of such permission, although, in the case of the majority of the Local Governments, this practice has invariably been followed; while, in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the practice has been for the Local Government to grant the permission, unless

any proposed arrangements in connection with the journey required the concurrence of higher authority; and then to report the matter to the Government of India under the above mentioned orders.

3. There is not in the opinion of the Governor-General in council any reason why a different procedure should be adopted in different parts of India; while there are very strong reasons why the reference made to the Government of India should not be a mere formal or perfunctory reference, sometimes submitted at a period too late to admit either of examination upon its merits, or of refusal except at the cost of much inconvenience to the applicant; but should on the contrary present the Supreme Govt. with the opportunity of forming and pronouncing an independent opinion upon each individual request, prior to making the requisite communication to the Secretary of State. Only by means of such a procedure can any uniformity of principle be observed in the method of dealing with these applications; and only so can the situation be avoided in which a difference of opinion may occur between the Supreme

and the Local Governments, with results that may be compromising either to the authority of the one — should the Supreme Government be urged to acquiesce in a permission already granted which they would themselves have declined — or to the dignity of the other, should the sanction given by the Local Government be subsequently overruled.

4. I am, therefore instructed to inform you that, upon all future occasions from the present date, the application of any Native Prince or Chief to leave India, for purposes of travel abroad — whatever be the objects or motives of such travel — should be transmitted at a reasonable distance of time in advance to the Government of India, with a detailed account of the circumstances in which & the objects for which the request is made, and of the reasons which induce the Local Government either to recommend or to dissuade compliance therewith. Sanction should not in any case be given in advance, either conditionally or absolutely, by the Local Government. The Government of India must be left with an unfettered discretion to comply or to refuse, according as the circumstances may, in their judgment, require.

5. There is a further point upon which I am instructed to address you. Recent cases, occurring in different parts of India, have revealed not only the ~~the~~ divergence of method which has already been described, but a similar disparity of principle as regulating the attitude or advice of the Local Governments. - Foreign tours on the parts of native chiefs have been recommended on grounds ~~to~~ so diverse and sometimes mutually inconsistent as the benefit, the desire, or the convenience of the Ruler; and the advantage, the interests or the financial position, of the state. Sometimes the sanction has been given or recommended because there were good reasons for it; more frequently because there were no very strong reasons against it. In a number of cases, little or no ~~g~~ regard appears to have been paid to the effect likely to be produced upon the character of the Ruler, or to the bearing of his taste for travel upon the interests of his people, and his own duty towards his state. It is in order to obviate the inconsistencies of attitude that have thus grown into being, and to check the anomalies that have sometimes resulted therefrom, that I am desired to lay down for the assistance of Local Governments

the principles by which the Government of India will themselves be guided in dealing with such applications, and to which it is, therefore, desirable that the Local Governments should pay due attention in forwarding their views.

6 The Government of India hold very strongly to the opinion that the first & paramount duty of a native prince or chief lies towards his own state & people. By the protection & authority of the Supreme Government, he is guaranteed a security of tenure in his exalted station superior to that enjoyed by rulers in any other country in the world and one which is only sacrificed or impaired by gross misconduct on his part or by some other offence of exceptional gravity. In return for these advantages the Government are entitled to claim that the Ruler shall devote his best energies not to the pursuit of pleasure, nor to the cultivation of absentee interests or amusements, but to the welfare of his own subjects and administration. Such a standard of duty is incompatible with frequent absences from the State, even though these may be —

presented as inspired by the pursuit of knowledge or by a thirst for civilization. In proportion as a chief becomes infected with these tastes and inclinations, so in many cases is he apt to be drawn further away from, instead of nearer to, his people. It is not denied that advantages may result to both parties, from a widening of the range of knowledge of an intelligent ruler, and from the application to his local administration of the lessons acquired in the school of western experience. Cases have occurred of such felicitous consequences; and the Government of India have no desire, by any revulsion of policy, to preclude or to retard their recurrence. But it cannot be denied that such cases are on the whole in the minority; that habits of restlessness & extravagance are even more likely to be engendered in the Oriental mind by a sudden change of environment, & by the temptations of European society, than are incentives to duty or aspirations for reform; and that the result of European tours, particularly if too frequently repeated, is more often a collection of expensive furniture in the palace and of questionable proclivities in the mind of the returned traveller than an increase in his capacity for public or political servic-

7. It is not any defence of repeated journeys to urge that their cost is borne by the private income of the individual, and not by the treasury of the state. The line of division between these two sources of revenue is, in many native states, so thin that a private outlay is often synonymous with a public encumbrance. Nor, even were this not the case, can the Government of India admit that the personal revenues of a chief are of so sacrosanct a character, as to be expended without protest, in a matter where their own sanction is required, in a fashion or upon objects which may be inconsistent with the public responsibilities of their owner.

8. The Government of India desire, therefore, to lay down the initial proposition that repeated absences from India of native chiefs should be regarded as a dereliction, and not as a discharge, of public duty. Secondly, the visits of such Princes & chiefs to Europe should only meet with encouragement in cases where the Local Government is convinced that benefit will result from the trip both to the chief and to his people. In other words, the criterion of compliance should not be private convenience, but

private personal & public advantage. Thirdly, in cases where such permission is recommended by Local Governments and is granted by the Government of India, it should be understood that, so far from constituting a ground for the early renewal of the request, it is a reason against it; & that a suitable interval of time should elapse between the return from travel & the submission of a fresh application for leave. Lastly, it should be the business of Local Governments, as it is of the Government of India in the case of the Princes & chiefs under their direct charge, carefully to watch the effects of foreign travel upon character & habits, so as to be able to base their future recommendations not only upon general principles, but upon a careful study of the individual case.

No 6368.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1900.

Resolution. Copies of the above letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to all Political officers for communication to the native chiefs under their Political control

and with a request that they will intimate to them that, in the event of any chief wishing to leave India, the prior sanction of the Government of India is now necessary to his doing so, and that his application for the requisite permission should, therefore, be submitted by the chiefs at least two months before the date on which he desires to leave India.

(sd) W. J. Morrison
Ag Secretary to Govt

To,

The Commr in Sind,
ditto N. D,
ditto C. D,
ditto S. D.

The P. Agent Kathiawar,
ditto, Kolhapur & Southern Maratha Country.
ditto Rewakantha.
ditto Cutch,
ditto, Mahikanta

The Political Agent Savantwadi,

The Political Superintendent, Palanpur,

The Agent to His Excellency the Governor Surat,

The Collector & Political Agent Khandesh,

with Satara,

with Thana,

with Kolaba,

with Dharwar,

with Kaira,

with Sholapur,

with Poona,

with Nasik.

No 6690 of 1900.

Dharwar 14 & 18 Sept 1900.

Copy forwarded for information to the A. P. Agent Dharwar, with the compliments of the undersigned.

(sd) Rajaram Vithal
Head Clerk
for P. Agent.

No 727 of 1900
17-9-1900

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information & return. (sd) A. Westrop
S. P. Agent.

No 416 of 1900.
24th Sept. 1900.

21

Perused & returned with compliments to

The Assistant Political Agent.

O C Dewan Sudam

Below A.P. Agents' No 1090 dated 12-12-01 forwarding the Hd clerk's No 8810 for information & communication to the Hon: Asstt Savanur regarding the remuneration of medical officers for attendance upon native chiefs & nobles & upon native gentlemen of position in native states.

No 8070 of 1901

Forwarded to the Hospital Assistant in charge Savanur Dispensary for information & return.

14-12-01

Nk
1/12

OC Diwan Savanur

CIRCULAR.

No. 3937 I.-A.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

in the Foreign Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
The Agent to the Governor-General of India and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorasan and Seistan.
The Resident at Baroda.
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
The Resident in Nepal.
The Resident in Kashmir.

Dated Simla, the 28th October 1901.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the rules regarding the remuneration of medical officers for attendance upon Native Chiefs and nobles and upon Native gentlemen of position in Native States.

2. The existing rules are contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 437, dated 25th July 1893, as amended by the subsequent Notifications which are cited in the margin. By these orders a Local Government is required to satisfy itself that the fee offered is a reasonable and proper one. It also has authority to sanction the acceptance of a reasonable fee up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000; and where the fee proposed exceeds this sum, a reference is required to the Government of India.

No. 1930, dated the 8th October 1900.
No. 852, dated the 12th June 1901.

3. Although these rules would appear to be sufficiently simple and precise, several cases have recently been submitted to the Governor-General in Council which indicate (*i*) that much uncertainty exists as to what are reasonable and proper fees, and (*ii*) that Local Governments have in some instances failed to realise the importance of strictly scrutinising and controlling the

proposals made, and have, therefore, passed on, and occasionally even recommended for sanction, fees which the Government of India have been compelled to regard as excessive and improper. Upon the first point it is obviously impossible to lay down any precise principles or definite regulations, but the existing rules prescribe that fees should not be out of proportion to the relief afforded or to the circumstances of the case. It may be added that they should also not be out of proportion to the rank, position, and emoluments of the medical officer concerned; and though it may often be right that they should be liberal, they should not exceed, to an extent which may be deemed extravagant, the general standard of the fees which the medical officer accepts in his ordinary private practice. With regard to the second point, the Governor-General in Council desires to take this opportunity of reminding Local Governments of the duty, that is imposed upon them by the rules, of closely investigating the proposals made, not only when they sanction the fees themselves, but also when they forward their suggestions for the orders of superior authority. It should be understood that they are not expected to refer for orders every case in which the fee offered or claimed exceeds Rs. 2,000, but only those cases in which they desire to recommend that the fee should exceed that amount. It is only by the strict and conscientious discharge of this duty by Local Governments that the Government of India can be relieved of the disagreeable necessity of intervening at a difficult stage, and under circumstances which are invidious to all concerned.

4. As examples of fees that are considered excessive, I am to say that a case has recently been submitted to the Government of India, in which a fee of Rs. 20,000 was under discussion, where a Civil Surgeon had operated on a Native Chief for cataract in one eye, and had remained in attendance upon him for a month. In another case, a Residency Surgeon asked permission to charge the Chief of the State in which he was employed a fee of Rs. 1,500 monthly, for attendance on his son for a period of 14 months, with a special fee of Rs. 3,000 for a simple operation. In a third instance, a Local Government recommended fees of Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 for a Residency Surgeon, who visited a neighbouring Chief on two occasions for six and five days, respectively, for purposes of consultation with the local medical officer. On another occasion the same Residency Surgeon charged a fee of Rs. 6,000 for an attendance of 11 days. In a fifth case, a Residency Surgeon asked for a large increase to his allowances for personal attendance on the Chief of the State in which he was posted, although the rules distinctly contemplate that in cases of this kind the initiative should come from the Chief himself. In a sixth case, it was proposed to pay a fee of Rs. 15,000 to three officers of the Indian Medical Service who had simultaneously treated a Native Noble for delirium tremens for a period of three weeks. It is the wish of the Government of India that, in cases of this kind, the control of the Local Governments should be exercised with a keener sense of their responsibilities under the rules, and that claims which are manifestly extravagant should not be submitted to them until they have been reduced to reasonable dimensions.

5. The Government of India desire it to be understood that, in making the preceding observations, and in commenting on certain cases in which the moderation inculcated by the rules has not been observed, it is not their intention to bring any general charge against the officers of the medical profession, or to imply that the opportunities given to them of private practice in Native States are, as a general rule, abused. The standard of professional honour, that has always existed among the members of the service, would alone negative any such imputation; and cases are known to the Government of India in which the professional relations of medical officers with Native Chiefs have been characterised by a more than punctilious generosity. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the cases brought to notice in this letter, which are all of recent occurrence, indicate that there are instances in which a clearer understanding of the objects and wishes of the Government of India is desirable; and it is in the hope of preventing the recurrence of similar incidents that these general instructions are issued.

6. I am to request that the observations contained in this letter may be communicated to all medical officers serving under the orders of the Government of Madras / Bombay / Bengal / N.-W. P. & Oudh / Punjab / Burma / your orders.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3938 I.-A.

A copy of the foregoing circular is forwarded to the—

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral,
Political Officer in Charge of the ex-Amir of Kabul,
Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan,

for information and guidance.

By Order, &c.,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA;
The 28th October 1901.

R. M. KING,
Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3939 I.-A.

A copy of the foregoing circular is forwarded to the Home / Military / Finance / Revenue and Agricultural / Public Works / Legislative Department, for information (and such further orders as may be necessary).

( ) For Home and Military Departments only.

By Order, &c.,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA;
The 28th October 1901.

R. M. KING,
Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Office Press—No. 1570—28-10-01—600.

Remuneration of Medical Officers for attendance upon Native Chiefs and nobles and upon Native gentlemen of position in Native States.

Letter* No. 3937-I.A., dated the 28th October 1901.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Regarding the remuneration of Medical Officers for attendance upon Native Chiefs and nobles and upon Native gentlemen of position in Native States.

No. 7815.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1901.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above letter should be forwarded to all Political Officers (except the Political Resident, Aden), for information and guidance, with reference to Government Resolution No. 7802, dated the 27th October 1900.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and the General Department for the issue of the necessary instructions to all Medical Officers in this Presidency.

J. L. JENKINS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Political Officers (except the Political Resident, Aden),
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The General Department of the Secretariat.

---

* Copy attached to this Resolution.

Pol 1611

No 3810 of 1901
Dharwar 6 December 1901
Copy forwarded for information to the Assistant Political Agent & for communication to the Diwan

9. No 1048/ 8-12-1901

Head clerk

No 1090 of 1901

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information and communication to the Hospital Assistant Savanur Dispensary

Camp Dhandi

Cantonment
Apt qmt

I No 401

No 807 of 1901

Forwarded to the Hospital Assistant in charge Savanur Dispensary for information & return.

14-12-01

N. D. Joshi
Diwan

No 2 of 1902

Returned with ~~Compliments~~.

31-1-1902.

Vishnu Narayan
2nd class Hospital asst
Dispensary Savanur

File 31-1-1902
N. D. Joshi
Diwan

Remuneration of Medical Officers for attendance on Native Chiefs and Nobles and Native gentlemen of high position in Native States.

Memorandum * No. 4024-I.A., dated the 1st November 1901.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Forwarding, for information and further necessary action, in continuation of Foreign Department Circular letter No. 3937-I.A., dated the 28th October 1901, copy of a letter No. 4023-I.A., dated the 1st November 1901, addressed to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, and of its accompaniments, on the subject of the remuneration of Medical Officers for attendance on Native Chiefs and Nobles and Native gentlemen of high position in a Native State.

No. 8154.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1901.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above memorandum and of its accompaniments should be forwarded to all Political Officers (except the Political Resident, Aden), for information and guidance, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 7815, dated the 13th November 1901.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and the General Department for communication to all Medical Officers in this Presidency.

J. L. JENKINS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Political Officers (except the Political Resident, Aden),
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The General Department of the Secretariat.

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* Copy attached to this Resolution.

Pol 1667

No 8 1902
Campbell Navgund. 20 January 1902
Copy, in a spare copy for the Diwan, forwarded to the H Jenkins Political Hence Savanur, for information and for communication to the Diwan. 27 [illegible] Adelex.

J. No 17 15 1 1902 1 2 1902

No 30 of 1902

No. 3.702

Forwarded to the Diwan of Travancore for information and Record

[illegible]

no reply

File

25/2/02

[illegible]

Savanur Dispensary
18th June 1900

To,

The Assistant Political Agent
Savanur State, Dharwar

Respected sir,

I respectfully beg to lay before you the following few lines for favor of consideration. My application sent through the Hospital assistant, Dispensary Savanur Office no 35 dated 19th April 900 seems to have remained unconsidered. Consequently I am at a loss to know what course to follow. To study and pass the examination is almost impossible for me. I can write cases in English and read labels on bottles. I request you, therefore, to favor me soon with a reply. If my services be not required in this dispensary unless I pass the said examination, I should be at least given the advantage of my long services in the Diwan's Office and my services at Rajkot when Nawab Dalerkhan sahib was in the Raj Kumar College.

Hoping a favorable reply

I beg to remain,

28

I beg to remain,

Respected Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Venkoji Govind Nimbalkar
Apprentice in the
Dispensary Savanur

No 431 of 1900

Returned to the Hon Asst. Surgeon

In what capacity did applicant accompany the late Nawab saheb to the Rajkumar College

What are his exact duties at present

[illegible]

19. 6. 00

No 53 of 1900

Savanur Dispensary
28th June 1900.

Returned with Compliments.

I beg to state that the applicant accompanied the late Nawab saheb in the capacity of a Peon. There he had to remain with the Nawab, fetch articles from the market

In No. 226
19/6/00

Keep.

keep an account of the expenditure of under the instruction of the tutor and do several other miscellaneous duties.

His present duties here are as follows:- To write cases, to arrange them, to enter daily attendance of patients. To keep account of the expenditure of Quinini-Sulphas, Brandy and opium. To keep Marathi and canarese correspondence. He has been satisfactorily doing these and similar duties ever since his appointment.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Dattoo Ganesh
1st class Hospital assistant
in charge State Dispensary
Savanur.

Returned to H. A. Savanur who the applicant of Kanara is willing to accompany his present Nasibsahib 29 to Rajkot in a somewhat

Similar petition (with improved pay) Whether his case should be entertained?

Abdul Rahman
29.6.00
MA

No 54 of 1900.

Savanur Dispensary
1st July 1900

Submitted for perusal.

The applicant is willing to accompany the Nawab sahib to Rajkot, if his pay be kindly raised to Rs 15-0-0 without deducting the sum of Rs 2-2-8 from the pay every month as at present. He says: that his former experience at Rajkot has shown him that the living there is much more expensive. Moreover there being no accomodation for a family, he will have to leave his family here at Savanur and go alone. Consequent upon these two circumstances he will have to incur double his expenses at present.

He is at present nearly forty-four. His character is excellent. He is an honest, obedient sensible and hardworking man.

In No. 255
29/6/00

He

He is really poor; and to maintain himself and his family separately at two different places will be considerably expensive. His request, therefore may be granted.

I beg to remain

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

[illegible]

1st class Hospital assistant

in charge State Dispensary

Savanur

No [illegible] of 1900

Respectfully

[illegible] send V. G. Nimbalkar

[illegible] to be in

[illegible] on Tuesday or Wednesday

in Office at 2. [illegible]

[illegible] 1900 A.A.

Recd 9-7-1900

No 55 of 1900

Savanur Dispensary

10th July 1900

Returned with compliments.

V. G. Nimbalkar has been told to proceed

proceed this day as directed.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
D. Anandanand
1st class hospital assistant
in charge State Dispensary
Savanur.

Returned.

V. E. Venkatkar has been appointed Nawab's Chief personal attendant to His Highness Nawab,

on a salary of Rs 15 rising to Rs 20

The Diwan should explain whether there is any necessity to fill up this post in the dispensary. It is personally of opinion that this is probably unnecessary.

The Staff Sgt should express his opinion with reasons and pass the papers on to the Diwan

A. Venkatarao

15.8.00

In No. 273/7/7/00 369/13/8/00 1...8/00 To No 266

No: 348 of 1900 30

15th August 1900.

Forwarded to the Medical officer Savanur for compliance;

N K Shendl
Diwan of Savanur

o/c be returned early

recd 16-8-1900

No 61 of 1900

Savanur Dispensary
1st September 1900

Sir,

The increased attendance of Patients necessitated the entertainment of an apprentice in the year 1894 as the work became too much for one Compounder. The attendance and other circumstances being the same, it is but natural that the same inconvenience is felt now that the services of the apprentice have been transferred. I, therefore, beg to request you to fill up his post as soon as possible to avoid further troubles and irregularities in work.

31

Dr Hoosain Joosuay
medical officer

No: 375 of 1900

3rd September 1900.

Returned with compliments to the assistant Political Agent Sharwar

2 The W.S. does not concur in the opinion expressed by the Medical officer. In none of the Government-aided dispensaries in the district there seem to be more compounders than one. Looking to the daily average attendance one compounder is enough for the Savanur Dispensary. The place of the assistant compounder may therefore be abolished altogether.

3. Venkaji Gowndappa holds a service Inam land for which a monthly sum of Rs 2-2-8 is deducted from his pay. The W.S. requests that the tutor to the Nawabsahel be ordered to deduct that amount from Venkaji's pay every month and pay the balance to him.

4 The above report disposes of the chief point raised

31

in the inspection report on the dispensary for the year 1899 which is returned herewith as to the necessity of entertaining two compounders.

S. K. Sheed C.

Dewan of Travancore

No

Returned to the Dewan

The dispensary staff now consists of a compounder & a dresser - to whom has been added since 1894 a female attendant or mid-wife. Vira Kozhi was not an English scholar & the H.S. does not think he can have been of much assistance in writing up cases. The H.S. is not under the circumstances inclined to agree with the Supt. Asst. that another compounder is necessary. There should be very little vernacular corr. quite insufficient for a clerk. 32

14. 9. 00

J. 20301

A. Westmacott

5. 9. 00

A. W.

No: 403 of 1900

14th Sep 1900.

Forwarded to the Medical officer Savanur

for information & return

[illegible]

Bureau of Savanur

No 73 of 1900

Savanur Dispensary
15th October 1900

Returned with Compliments as directed.

[illegible]
1st class Hospital Assistant
in charge State Dispensary
Savanur.

No: 470 of 1900

18th October 1900

Returned with compliments to the a.p.

agent.

2. The w.s respectfully begs to state request

that the assistant Political agent will kindly take

steps that Rs 2-2-8 be deducted every month from the

[illegible]
12/7/00

32

pay of Venkaji as requested in this office endorsement No 375 dated the 3rd ultimo.

No 482
19-10-1900

Diwan of Savanur.

No 809 of 1900

Forwarded to Mr. Abdul Hafiz Bakza tutor to his Highness the nawab of Savanur to take a note as regards the making deductions in the pay of Venkaji every month, and return.

Dharwar
23-10-1900

Asst Pol Agent.

Shown and explained to me.

V. G. Murzabeb

Rajkumar College,
Rajkot, 1st November
1900

Returned with compliments after having been shown and explained to Venkoji. The deductions will be made from Nor M Baakza

Tutor to H. H. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur.

I No 569
14-11-1900

No: 4 of 1900.

~~December 1900~~
2nd January 1900

Returned with compliments.

2 The w.s. respectfully begs to request that the correspondence may be kindly sent on to the Political agent for information as regards the disposal of the point relating to the ~~entertainment~~ advisability of an assistant compounder any further in the Savanur Dispensary.

S R Shinde

Diwan of Savanur.

J. No
17
7-1-1901

Rajkumar College,
Rajkot, 1st November 1900

To

The Assistant Political Agent,
Savanur,
Dharwar.

Sir,

I respectfully beg to submit the following facts to you as regards the making of deductions from my pay every month :—

1. That I was told by A. Westropp Esquire that I would get the full pay without any deductions being made
2. That in pursuance of the above promise he paid me Rs 8 for the last fifteen days of July 1900 without making any deductions from it

I humbly hope that you will do kind as to allow me to receive a..

full pay and that you will inquire of A. Westropp Esquire of the above facts if necessary.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most humble and obedient servant.

Venkaji G. Nimbalkar

Inamdar

Through the tutor to H.H Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Sabanur.

AHBaakza

1/4/1900

Office note. Deductions on account of Inam lands of 2 2 8 (R A P) should not be made out of Venkobas monthly pay (15 rupees). Though Venkobas pay is now fixed to be 15 rupees, it is proposed to increase his pay from 15 to 20 rupees, and hence provision is made at the rate of 20 rupees per month. The sum to be paid on account of Inam deductions should be paid of out of the balance of 5 rupees. The Diwan should be instructed to adjust the account accordingly and the tutor to His Highness the

nawab of Savanur at Rajkot should be informed not to make deductions from the pay of Venkoba as suggested in this office no 809 dated 23 10 1900

Acted

Assistant Pol Agent.

No — of 1900

Forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for information and guidance.

Acted

A P Agent.

J. 20454

Through

Abdul Baakza Hafiz

Mr. Abdul Baakza tutor to H. H. the Nawab

10.12.00

No: 599 of 1900

39

10th December 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2 The w.s. respectfully begs to state that under the circumstances mentioned above Venkoji's total pay is to be shown in the pay bill as Rs 17-2-8, of which Rs 2-2-8 should be shown as deductions on a/c of service Inam land and the remaining sum paid to him monthly. The net sum paid to him should be debited in the private accounts of the Rawabsaheb. For the sake of convenience the tutor may be kindly ordered to arrange accordingly.

N. Shunde

Dewan of Savanur.

J. No. 1652
14-12-1900

No ~~979~~ 980 of 1900

Forwarded to Mr. Abdul Hafiz Baakza tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Savanur for information and return to the Diwan of Savanur.

Camp Hebli
~~14-12-1900~~
14-12-1900

ACWM
Assistant Pol Agent

Rajkumar College,
Rajkot, 21st December 1900

Returned to the Diwan of Savanur as directed.

MHBaakza
Tutor to H. H. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur

25-12-00
~~Rto~~
1/2

J. No 480

under Inam No. Term: 522 — from the a. P. agent.

No: 129 of 1902

9.4.1902

Returned with compliments to the a. P. agent.

2 The marginally noted correspondence is enclosed from which it will be seen that the applicant agreed to accept the pay of Rs. 15 exclusive of Rs 2-2-8 The assumed monthly profits from his Inam land. The a. P. agent however in his No 600 dated 13th August 1900 sanctioned applicant's appointment on a salary of Rs 15 rising to Rs 20; but this order did not specify the amount of increment or the period of its commencement. The applicant's appointment commenced with 1st August 1900

To be returned please.

Correspondence commencing with V. G. Nimbalkar's application d 18 June 1900 and ending with the a. P. a/s No 980 d 14.12.00

and his service in his present appointment does not appear to have been sufficiently long to justify an increment of Rs. 5. No provision on a/c of applicant's promotion has therefore been made in the Budget for 1902-1903 but if the a.p. agent is pleased to grant an increment to applicant's pay, the increased expenditure can be met from savings under other sub-heads under "Personal expenses of the Nawab.

3 The applicant is perhaps the most useful of the personal servants of the Nawab and is deserving of some encouragement to continue in his present post. The Nawab is now in his 12th year and will continue at the Rajkumar college for some years more probably for 6 or 7 years. I am therefore of opinion that an increment of rupee one per annum to applicant's pay should be sanctioned with effect from 1 April 1902.

955.

77/27.4.02

Diwan of Savanur.

Simla
16-3-1927

Secretary
Mr. Westlake
approved
Mr. Mukerji
Raj Kumar
Village on
Roads
[illegible]

Notes
Promotion

[illegible]

Appl. [illegible] that he may be given to [illegible] from the [illegible] in which province has been made for [illegible]

No

Forwarded to the Diwan for opinion & report. He should state if any provision has been made for the increase of the applicant's pay; if so, in which budget.

[illegible]

[illegible]

8-4-02

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

If so Diwan [illegible] if any provision has been made for [illegible]

Under G. P. Appts No 210
dated 5 May 1902

Lt Col Cook

No 17 of 1902 7 May 1902

Copy forwarded with compliments to the ~~[illegible]~~ Lady Supdt Savings House Dhanwari for favour of information & advice on the following points.

2 Under the new arrangement proposed by the Principal

(1) the servants accompanying the Nawab to Rajkot will receive fixed allowances for maintenance

(2) ~~[illegible]~~ the Cook & Sentlin need not go with the Nawab next term.

It is understood that at present ~~At present~~ the following 5 servants accompany the Nawab to Rajkot viz 1 Munshi 1 Body Servant 1 Cook 2 Syces; & of these the Cook need not go next term but the other four will go. The Lady Supdt is requested kindly to state whether it will be ~~[illegible]~~ possible to dispense with the services of the Cook hereafter or whether his services will be required ~~[illegible]~~ still

A.

as Dharwar & whether his pay could be met from the annual provision for the Dharwar Household.

As regard the fixed allowances for the maintenance of the four servants accompanying H. H., the cost (Rs 340) @ the rate of Rs five per head per mensem can be met from the sum of Rs 1200 provided for the maintenance of the Kumar & 5 men in the state-rooms of expenses at Rajkot. The Lady Superior is requested to be so good as to consult the servants concerned & to state whether they have no objection to the receipt of the maintenance allowances at the proposed rate.

3 The favour of an early reply will oblige

R B Jeshu
Diwan

From

The Lady Superintendent
Lahore Girls

To

H. D. Joshi Esq.
Diwan
Lahore State.

Sir, I have the honour to state in reply to your letter regarding the servants of H. H. the Nawab that the Cook has been informed his services will not be required at Rajkot after May. He will be required here, as there is the Ambikita Cook for the Begums.

Vankoji, a Free Boy, will of course accept the sum of Rs 5 per month for food at Rajkot when in attendance on H. H. there. The two Syces remained at College and from enquiry I learn, clothes are supplied, not food.

I heartily agree in the project of

The young Tomaré messing together and H. H. the Naval tells me the Boys much enjoy each others company during meals.]

We are very pleased to read the College Report of Pasha and our wishes are that he may continue to do well in his studies.

I take this opportunity of saying, The House Repairs are going on well and I trust all will be completed before the Monsoon sets in.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
H. Doherty

Examined Rondel
9-5-1902

11-5-02
Shw. P.C.
Vbfl

Under memo No. 210 dated 5 May 1902 from the A. P. Agent

No. 186 of 1902
12-5-02

Returned with compts to the A. P. Agent.

2 An extract from the Lady Superintd. dated 9 Inst. is enclosed, from which it will be seen (1) that the Cook will not go with the Nawab Rajkot & (2) that his services will be dispensed with by the end of this month & (2) that the munshi & the dress Boy can be paid Rs 5 each as a monthly fixed allowance for maintenance.

The expenditure on ac of

These maintenance allowances can be met from the allotment of Rs 1200 provided for the maintenance of the Kumar & 5 men in the Budget Statement of expenses as Rajapol

R D [illegible]

[illegible] Diwan

No 259 of 1902
26-5-02

To,

The Principal Rajahmundry College Rajahmundry

Sir

I have the honour to state with reference to your letter No 107 of 21st April 02 in which you mention that you are instituting a mess for the Mahomedan students, that the services of the Jawaur Nawab's cook will be dispensed with from 1st June 1902

2 The Musaheb and the dress-boy will be paid ~~Rs~~ 5/- each as a monthly fixed allowance for maintenance from

the same date.-

The expenditure on account of these maintenance allowances is to be met from the allotment of ~~the~~ 200/- provided for the maintenance of the Kumar and his attendants in the Budget Statement of expenses at Rajkot.

I have &c.-

Sd/ G. Monteath

Asst Pol Agent.

No 260 of 1902
20/5/02

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. DHARWAR. SEP 6 - 1902

Copy forwarded to the Kumar of Lathi for information & guidance.

27-5-02

Asst. Pol Agent.

23 August 1902

Rajkot Camp

The Assistant Political Agent

Sawanur State

Dharwar

Honoured Sir

I the undersigned have been serving as Musaheb to our gracious Nawab saheb studing at present in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkote.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
AUG 27 1902
DHARWAR.

Before I enter upon the subject matter of my present application I beg have to lay before your honour the facts that till April last I was being given Rs 15 per mensum as my salary and food at the expense of the state and since then the Dewan saheb by his order No 539 of 28th April has directed that

Please turn over

that
I shall in future be allowed a yearly increasement of Rs 1-0-0. in my pay, making it up Rs 16-0-0 per mensum

At the out set allow me to bring to Your Honour's notice that before I joined a Musaheb here; I was in the service of the State last for a long time past. In August 1900 the then Assistant Political Agent appointed me a Musaheb to our Kamal Saheb and sent me to Rajkot.

Before he did so he had given me to understand that I shall be allowed Rs 15- per mensum as my salary with food at the expense of the State, and that after the expiry of the first three months of my present post, I shall be allowed Rs 20 per mensum with food. Acting up according to this understanding I ungrudgingly served my present post till I applied to Your Honour in March

~~Honour~~ last to allow ~~me~~ the pay of Rs 20 per mensum in accordance with the understanding on which I have been serving as Musaheb. My application to your honour in March last was founded on the facts that the Government in 1901 sanctioned the sum of Rs 20 per mensum as my pay in the annual Budget ~~submitted to it for its approval~~, and that the same sum is inserted in the list of payments to be made in accordance with the direction of the Principal of the Rajkumar College, to the servants of the State who are attending our Hazrat Saheb here.

Founding my application to your Honour on the facts ~~allu~~ attended to above, I have in reply to it received an order the ~~Sarkar~~ office that I shall be allowed a yearly increasment of Rs 1-0-0 in my salary making it up Rs 16-0-0 per mensum

In reference to this order, I humbly

Please Turn Over.

humbly
ling to submit to your Honour that ever since
I joined my present post, I have been allowed
Rs 15-0-0 per mensum as my salary, though
I was given to understand that my salary
will be Rs 20-0-0 per mensum after the
expiry of the first three months of my
present post, and that your Honour
allowed me my full pay of Rs 20-0-0
per mensum.

Though I feel highly grateful
to your Honour by increasing my pay
as laid down in the Diwan's order
No 539 of April last, I humbly venture
to suggest to your Honour that the said
increatment instead of dating it from the
day of the order should have been allowed
a retrospection effect and should have been
allowed to run either from the expiry of the
first three months of my present post, if not,

at least from the date of the Sanction of the Sum of Rs. 20-0-0 in the annual Budget of 1901.

If it should unfortunately happen for me that your Honour cannot allow my request as above stated, your Honour will, I trust, allow me an increasement of Rs 5 in batta i.e. enel.

Ever since I joined my present post I was given food at the expense of the State But when our Nawab Saheb was directed to join the Mess, I was granted Rs 5-0-0 only as food allowance. I submit to your Honour in the first place that the sum is quite incompatible with my present post & wants. The same sum is allowed to the Passbans of the Nawab Saheb and without distinction between myself and the passbans, I have been allowed the same also. Feeling grateful to Your Honour for this little kindness even

Please Turn Over

even if I should teach my self to disregard the facts that no distinction is made between the passhans and the Mussahel of the Nasal Saheb, let me humbly submit to your Honour it is quite inadequate to my present wants. It will not be out of place if I bring to your Honour's notice the facts that formerly I was fed at the expense of the State and was given a sum of Rs 15 per mensem which I could willingly spare for the maintenance of my family members at Sawarkundla. Now that the sum of Rs 10 per mensem with a batta of Rs 5 is being given to me, I found it difficult to feed my self fitting my position and at the same time to spare maintenance of my family members. I have also to incur a large expense as food charges on my way to and from Sawarkundla to Rajkot, during vacation times in the College.

My ancestors were and I am hereditary servants of the state. So I approach your Honour with the request that Your Honour considering the facts alluded to above and also the nature of my post and the scarcity of these hard times will grant me the sum of Rs 10 at least for my food allowence instead of Rs 5-0-0 as allowed at present. I have been serving the State of Sarawak as faithfully as any of my ancestors did, & hence I trust your Honour will deem it necessary in the interest of public service that as a faithful servant of the State I should be kept out of the way of temptation and want.

In conclusion I pray that your Honour will grant me the little favours. I request Your Honour herein, for which acts of kindness I shall ever pray for your Honours long life & prosperity.

I beg to remain

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Venkoji Govind Nimbalkar
Sunsabeb
To H.H. The Nawabsahebof Savanur

No. 522
1-9-02

Dharwar August/02

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for early Report.

Papers relating to the resumption of Rs. 100 sanctioned each year and other bearing on the subject should be submitted for perusal of the Undersigned.

To be Rptd

W.C. Lindsay
for Actg Resd. & Actg
AGG

3-9-02
Put up p.c. (1) about initiation
+ (2) about grant of maintenance
allowance.

264
30/8/02

J. No 242

No 379 of 1902.

30th September 1902.

Returned with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent.

2. The correspondences noted in the margin are herewith submitted.

1. Correspondence ending with A. P. Agent's No 980 dated 14-12-1900 regarding appointment of applicant as musahib.
2. Correspondence ending with A. P. Agent's No 189 dated 24-4-1902 regarding his promotion.
3. Correspondence ending with the A. P. Agent's No 260 dated 26-5-02 regarding grant to applicant of a monthly maintenance allowance of Rs 5.

Applicant was employed as an apprentice in the Savanur Dispensary on a monthly pay of Rs 8 (less Rs 2-28 the assumed monthly profits from his inam land) prior to his appointment as musahib in August 1900. He accepted this appointment on a monthly pay of Rs 15 exclusive of the profits of his inam land. No deductions on account of these profits have been made from his pay ever since his appointment. In view of the fact that the A. P. Agent's order No 600 dated 13th August 1900 fixed his pay at Rs 15 rising to Rs 20 & also with

view to approximate some inducement to continue in his appointment, an annual increment of Rupee one to his pay with effect from 1st April last was proposed & has been sanctioned by the A.P. Agent in his No 189 dated 24-4-02.

As regards the maintenance allowance of Rs 5 per mensem, the Lady Superintendent who was consulted wrote as follows:—

"Venkoji, the dress boy will of course accept the terms of Rs 5 per month for board at Rajkot."

It will thus be seen that applicant has no real grievance to complain of.

R. A. Rao
Diwan of Savanur

Reply — Question
orders can not be
altered

R. Malloch
9-9-02

No 555
16-9-02

Forwarded to Diwan for information & record.

2. Applicant has been informed direct.

R. Malloch
Asst Resd Pol Hyd.

18-9-02
File
D.P.

27/8/02

Yadi dy 30 December 1902 of Amirbibi Saheb guardian of Shahajha Begum Saheb daughter of late Nawab Dalel Khan Saheb.

No 508 of 1902

Savanur

30 December 1902.

Forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent Savanur for information & favour of orders.

2 In the above yadi Amirbibi Saheb states that Shahajha Begum Saheb has been suffering from fever for the last three or four days, that her illness has since developed into plague & that she is under the treatment of the Medical officer Savanur. Amirbibi

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Saheb ~~and~~ suggests that a Medical officer of a superior rank be deputed from Dharwar to Hubli to treat the patient ~~and that it is requested that~~ if possible arrangements may kindly be made to meet her wishes.

3. The matter being urgent ~~in pities~~ there is ~~secret~~ by a pen

C. R. Fisher
Divan

State Telegram — 50 ~~ordinary~~ urgent / ~~urgent~~

To,
Dharwar.

From
Savanur

To,
Assistant Political
Agent.

From
Diwan

~~A inhibitisabel~~ Amirbibisahel has given yadi stating Shahghar Begum ~~attacked with~~ plague & requesting deputation of superior medical officer to treat her. Yadi being sent by pem. Request orders.

N D Desai
Diwan

Savanur
30/12/02

State — Telegram — urgent

To, Dharwar
From Sawanur

To, Political agent
From Diwan

Sorry to report Shahajha Begum died 11 o'clock today

N D Joshi
Diwan

31-12-02

Same telegram to the Apiotto Pol: agent

N D Joshi
Diwan

31-12-02

No. 8201 Camp Sirbapur

11 November-/95.

Subject

Opium agreement.

A copy of the Marathi translation of the draft ~~opium~~ opium agreement is herewith forwarded for information to the Diwan through the Assistant Political Agent with reference to G. R. (Poll:) No 2371 dated 9th April last.

J. Carlie Muir

Political Agent.

No. 287 Dharwar

Camp-Degar 14th November 1895

Forwarded with compliments to the Diwan of Savnur

Assistant Pol. agent

Recd 16/11/95.

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संस्थानांशीं करावयाच्या करारनाम्याचा मसुदा.

मुंबईचे आलीजाह गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल यांनीं दिलेल्या अधिकाराअन्वयें ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या वतीनें काम चालविणारा आणि आपल्या स्वतःच्या, आपल्या वारसांच्या व स्थानापन्नांच्या वतीनें यांच्या दर्म्यान मध्यें अफीण तयार करण्याबाबद आणि तिचा खप व विक्री यांबाबद झालेला करारनामा.

ज्याअर्थी ब्रिटिश सरकार व यांच्या दर्म्यान असणाऱ्या संबंधांप्रमाणें मध्यें खसखसीच्या झाडांची लागवड करण्याची व अफीण तयार करण्याची मनाई केलेली आहे व मुंबई इलाक्यांत खपणाऱ्या अफिणीच्या संबंधानें ब्रिटिश सरकारास त्या त्या वेळीं द्यावयाची ड्यूटी ज्या अफिणीबद्दल सदरहू सरकारांत भरलेली असेल त्या अफिणीखेरीज इतर कोणतीही अफीण सदरहू मध्यें वापरण्याचा अधिकार नाहीं; आणि ज्याअर्थी नीं, या करारनाम्यांत पुढें दिल्याप्रमाणें, करार केले आहेत त्यांच्याबदला ब्रिटिश सरकाराकडून, सदरहू मध्यें होणाऱ्या खपाकरितां जी अफीण सदरहू करारा-प्रमाणें त्यांत यानंतर नेण्यांत येईल त्या सर्व अफिणीवर सदरहू ड्यूटीपैकीं सोडण्याचें कबूल करण्यांत आलें आहे.

२. त्याअर्थी प्रस्तुत विषयावरील पूर्वीच्या सर्व करारनाम्यांच्या संबंधानें, ब्रिटिश सरकाराशीं खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणें कबूल करीत आहेत. तें येणेंप्रमाणें:—

(१) आमच्या मुलुकांत होणाऱ्या खपाकरितां वेळोवेळीं लागणारी अफीण फक्त खालील तीन रीतींपैकीं कोणत्यातरी एका रीतीनें मिळविली जाईल, (ह्मणजे):—

(अ) माळवा व राजपुताना येथून परभारें आणून; किंवा

(ब) मुंबईत खरीद करून; किंवा

(क) ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या कोणत्याही सोईवार अशा अफिणीच्या डिपोंत खरीद करून; आणि याप्रमाणें मिळविलेली सर्व अफीण, प्रसंगाप्रमाणें, ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानच्या ज्या भागांत आणणें किंवा एका जागेहून दुसऱ्या जागेस नेणें किंवा ज्यांतून बाहेर पाठविणें जरूर असेल त्या भागांत अफीण आंत आणणें, एका जागेहून दुसऱ्या जागेस नेणें, व बाहेर पाठविणें यांसंबंधी कायदा व कानू त्या त्या वेळीं अमलांत असतील त्यांस अनुसरून सदरहू अफीण ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांत आणण्यांत येईल, किंवा एका जागेहून दुसऱ्या जागेस नेण्यांत येईल, किंवा त्यातून बाहर पाठविण्यांत येईल;

(२) आमच्या सरहद्दीवरून कोणतीही अफीण बाहेर पाठविली जाऊं नये व गैरकायदा आंत आणण्यांत येऊं नये याविषयीं बरोबर रीतीनें बंदोबस्त करण्याकरितां ब्रिटिश सरकारास वेळोवेळीं जरूर दिसेल तशी तजवीज आह्मी करूं;

(३) यापुढें आमच्या मुलुकांत अफिणीची विक्री फक्त लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांकडून करण्यांत येईल किंवा ती खात्यामार्फत संस्थानच्या नोकरांकडून करण्यांत येईल;

(४) सदरहू कोणत्याही लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारास, या ब्रिटिश जिल्ह्यांत लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांस त्या त्या वेळीं ज्या किंमतीनें अफीण पुरविण्यांत येत असेल तिच्याहून कमी नसणारी किंमत घेतल्यावांचून अफीण पुरविण्यांत येणार नाहीं;

(५) आमच्या मुलुकांतील कोणत्याही लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांस, या ब्रिटिश जिल्ह्यांत लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांस कमींतकमी ज्या किंमतीनें अफीण विक

B 926

ण्याचा त्या त्या वेळीं अधिकार असेल, तिच्याहून कमी किंमतीनें अफीण विकण्याची कोण - त्याही वेळीं मोकळीक मिळणार नाहीं;

(६) आमच्या मुलुकांतील अफीण विकण्याची पद्धत यापुढें, या ब्रिटिश जिल्ह्यांत अफीण विकण्याची जी पद्धत अमलांत असेल तिच्या धोरणाप्रमाणें सामान्यतः राखण्यांत येईल;

(७) रेव्हिन्यू डिपार्टमेंटांतील सरकारचा ठराव नंबर , तारीख माहे सन , याअन्वयें प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम आह्मी आमच्या मुलुकांत ताबडतोब सुरू करून अमलांत आणूं; आणि मुंबईचे आलीजाह गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल हे सदरहू नियमांत जो कोणताही फेरफार किंवा ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांत त्या त्या वेळीं अफिणीसंबंधी कायदा किंवा कानू अमलांत असतील त्यांतील कोणत्याही ठरावामधल्या मजकुराशीं जुळता असा कोणताही नवा नियम, ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या अफिणीसंबंधी महसुलाच्या हितासाठीं, दाखल करण्याविषयीं व अमलांत आणण्याविषयीं आह्मास यानंतर वेळोवेळीं सांगतील तो फेरफार किंवा नियम आह्मी दाखल करूं व अमलांत आणूं;

(८) आह्मी दर सहा महिन्यांस ह्मणजे तारीख १ ली माहे फेब्रुवारी रोजीं व तारीख १ ली माहे आगस्ट रोजीं च्या ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल अधिकाऱ्यांस, मुंबईचे आलीजाह गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल हे, चा विचार घेऊन, वेळोवेळीं ठरवितील तशा नमुन्याप्रमाणें आमच्या मुलुकांतील अफिणीसंबंधी देवघेवीचा बरोबर हिशोब सादर करूं.

३. ब्रिटिश सरकाराकडून असें कबूल करण्यांत येतें कीं जोंपर्यंत सदरील करार योग्य रीतीनें पुरे करतील तोंपर्यंत, ब्रिटिश सरकार व यांच्या दर्म्यान या करारनाम्याच्या उद्देशांत सांगितल्याप्रमाणें जे संबंध आहेत त्यांस अनुसरून च्या मुलकांत न्यावयाच्या कोणत्याही अफिणीवर ब्रिटिश सरकारास द्यावयाच्या ड्यूटीपैकीं सोडण्यांत येईल, किंवा अशी कोणतीही अफीण मुंबई इलाक्यांत खपावयाची असल्याप्रमाणें तिजवर अगोदरच ड्यूटी भरलेली असल्यास, याप्रमाणें भरलेल्या ड्यूटीच्या रकमेपैकीं स परत देण्यांत येईल.

मात्र असें ठरविण्यांत येतें कीं या करारनाम्यांतील कोणत्याही मजकुरावरून, ब्रिटिश सरकार सार्वभौमसत्ताधिकारी असल्याकारणानें त्याला, ड्यूटीचा दर किंवा या कलमाअन्वयें सोडावयाचा किंवा परत द्यावयाचा तिचा भाग यांमध्यें प्रसंगवशात् फेरफार करण्याचा जो शेवटीं हक्क राहतो त्यास बाध येत नाहीं, आणि असा कोणताही फेरफार केल्यानें, सदरहू यांनीं या करारनाम्याअन्वयें जो कोणताही करार पुरा केला पाहिजे त्यापासून त्यांची मुक्तता होते असें समजूं नये.

४. या करारनाम्यांतील पक्षकारांच्या दर्म्यान असेंही आणखी कबूल करण्यांत येतें कीं या करारनाम्यांत "अफीण" या शब्दाचा अर्थ, अफिणीचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा १ ला) यांत किंवा मुंबई इलाक्यांत त्या त्या वेळीं अफिणीसंबंधी दुसरा कोणताही कायदा अमलांत असेल त्यांत त्या शब्दाचा जो अर्थ केला असेल तोच समजावा.

मुक्काम , तारीख माहे सन

(True Translation.)

M. A. BAIG,

Oriental Translator to Government.

तालुकदारांशीं करावयाच्या करारनाम्याचा मसुदा.

मुंबईचे आलीजाह गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल यांनीं दिलेल्या अधिकाराअन्वयें ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या वतीनें काम चालविणारा

आणि आपल्या स्वतःच्या, आपल्या वारसांच्या व स्थानापन्नांच्या वतीनें खालीं सह्या करणारे तालुकदार यांच्या दर्म्यान त्यांच्या तालुक्यांत अफीण तयार करण्याबाबद आणि तिचा खप व विक्री यांबाबद झालेला करारनामा. ज्याअर्थी ब्रिटिश सरकार व खालीं सह्या करणारे तालुकदार यांच्या दर्म्यान असणाऱ्या संबंधांअन्वयें त्यांच्या तालुक्यांमध्यें खसखसीच्या झाडांची लागवड करण्याची व अफीण तयार करण्याची मनाई केलेली आहे आणि मुंबई इलाक्यांत खपणाऱ्या अफिणीच्या संबंधानें ब्रिटिश सरकारास त्या त्या वेळीं द्यावयाची ड्यूटी ज्या अफिणीबद्दल सदरहू सरकारांत भरलेली असेल त्या अफिणीखेरीज इतर कोणतीही अफीण त्यांच्या तालुक्यांमध्यें वापरण्याचा अधिकार नाहीं, आणि ज्याअर्थी खालीं सह्या करणाऱ्या तालुकदारांनीं, या करारनाम्यांत पुढें दिल्याप्रमाणें, करार केले आहेत त्यांच्याबद्दल ब्रिटिश सरकाराकडून, खालीं सह्या करणाऱ्या तालुकदारांच्या मुलुकांमध्यें होणाऱ्या खपाकरितां जी अफीण सदरहू करारांप्रमाणें त्या मुलुकांत यानंतर नेण्यांत येईल त्या सर्व अफिणीवर सदरहू ड्यूटीपैकीं सोडण्याचें कबूल करण्यांत आलें आहे.

२. त्याअर्थी खालीं सह्या करणारे तालुकदार, प्रस्तुत विषयावरील पूर्वीच्या सर्व करारनाम्यांच्या संबंधानें, ब्रिटिश सरकाराशीं खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणें कबूल करीत आहेत. तें येणेंप्रमाणें:—

(१) आमच्या मुलुकांत होणाऱ्या खपाकरितां वेळोवेळीं लागणारी अफीण फक्त खालील तीन रीतींपैकीं कोणत्या तरी एका रीतीनें मिळविली जाईल, (ह्मणजे):—

(अ) मालवा व राजपुताना येथून परभारें आणून; किंवा

(ब) मुंबईत खरीद करून; किंवा

(क) ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या कोणत्याही सोईवार अशा अफिणीच्या डिपोंत खरीद करून;

आणि याप्रमाणें मिळविलेली सर्व अफीण, प्रसंगाप्रमाणें, ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानच्या ज्या भागांत आणणें किंवा एका जागेहून दुसऱ्या जागेस नेणें, किंवा ज्यांतून बाहेर पाठविणें जरूर असेल त्या भागांत, अफीण आंत आणणें, एका जागेहून दुसऱ्या जागेस नेणें, व बाहेर पाठविणें यांसंबंधी कायदा व कानू त्या त्या वेळीं अमलांत असतील त्यांस अनुसरून सदरहू अफीण ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांत आणण्यांत येईल, किंवा एका जागेहून दुसऱ्या जागेस नेण्यांत येईल, किंवा त्यांतून बाहेर पाठविण्यांत येईल;

(२) आमच्या सरहद्दीवरून कोणतीही अफीण बाहेर पाठविली जाऊं नये व गैरकायदा आंत आणण्यांत येऊं नये याविषयीं बरोबर रीतीनें बंदोबस्त करण्याकरितां ब्रिटिश सरकारास वेळोवेळीं जरूर दिसेल तशी तजवीज आह्मी करूं;

(३) यापुढें आमच्या मुलुकांत अफिणीची विक्री फक्त लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांकडून करण्यांत येईल किंवा ती खात्यामार्फत संस्थानच्या नोकरांकडून करण्यांत येईल;

(४) सदरहू कोणत्याही लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारास,

या ब्रिटिश जिल्ह्यांत लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांस त्या त्या वेळीं ज्या किंमतीनें अफीण पुरविण्यांत येत असेल तिच्याहून कमी नसणारी किंमत घेतल्यावांचून अफीण पुरविण्यांत येणार नाहीं;

(५) आमच्या मुलुकांतील कोणत्याही लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारास,

या ब्रिटिश जिल्ह्यांत लैसेन्सवाल्या विकणारांस कमींतकमी ज्या किंमतीनें अफीण विकण्याचा त्या त्या वेळीं अधिकार असेल, तिच्याहून कमी किंमतीनें अफीण विकण्याची कोणत्याही वेळीं मोकळीक मिळणार नाहीं;

(६) आमच्या मुलुकांतील अफीण विकण्याची पद्धत यापुढें,

या ब्रिटिश जिल्ह्यांत अफीण विकण्याची जी पद्धत अमलांत असेल तिच्या धोरणाप्रमाणें सामान्यतः राखण्यांत येईल ;

(७) रेव्हिन्यू डिपार्टमेंटांतील सरकारचा ठराव नंबर , तारीख माहे सन , याअन्वयें प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम आह्मी आमच्या मुलुकांत ताबडतोब सुरू करून अमलांत आणूं, आणि मुंबईचे आलीजाह गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल हे, सदरहू नियमांत जो कोणताही फेरफार किंवा ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांत त्या त्या वेळीं अफिणीसंबंधी कायदा किंवा कानू अमलांत असतील त्यांतील कोणत्याही ठरावामधल्या मजकुराशीं जुळता असा कोणताही नवा नियम, ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या अफिणीसंबंधी महसुलाच्या हितासाठीं, दाखल करण्याविषयीं व अमलांत आणण्याविषयीं आह्मांस यानंतर वेळोवेळीं सांगतील तो फेरफार किंवा नियम आह्मी दाखल करूं व अमलांत आणूं ;

(८) आह्मी दर सहा महिन्यांस ह्मणजे तारीख १ ली माहे फेब्रुवारी रोजीं व तारीख १ ली माहे आगस्ट रोजीं, च्या ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल अधिकाऱ्यांस, मुंबईचे आलीजाह गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल हे, खालीं सह्या करणाऱ्या तालुकदारांचा विचार घेऊन, वेळोवेळीं ठरवितील तशा नमुन्याप्रमाणें आमच्या मुलुकांतील अफिणीसंबंधी देववेघीचा बरोबर हिशोब सादर करूं ;

३. ब्रिटिश सरकाराकडून असें कबूल करण्यांत येतें कीं जोंपर्यंत खालीं सह्या करणारे तालुकदार सदरील करार योग्य रीतीनें पुरे करतील तोंपर्यंत, या करारनाम्याच्या उद्देशांत सांगितल्याप्रमाणें ब्रिटिश सरकाराशीं त्यांचे जे संबंध आहेत त्यांस अनुसरून त्यांच्या मुलुकांत न्यावयाच्या कोणत्याही अफिणीवर ब्रिटिश सरकारास द्यावयाच्या ड्यूटीपैकीं सोडण्यांत येईल, किंवा अशी कोणतीही अफीण मुंबई इलाक्यांत खपावयाची असल्याप्रमाणें तिजवर अगोदरच ड्यूटी भरली असल्यास. याप्रमाणें भरलेल्या ड्यूटीच्या रकमेपैकीं खालीं सह्या करणाऱ्या तालुकदारांस परत देण्यांत येईल.

मात्र असें ठरविण्यांत येतें कीं या करारनाम्यांतील कोणत्याही मजकुरावरून, ब्रिटिश सरकार सार्वभौमसत्ताधिकारी असल्याकारणानें त्याला, ड्यूटीचा दर किंवा या कलमाअन्वयें सोडावयाचा किंवा परत द्यावयाचा तिचा भाग यांमध्यें प्रसंगवशात् फेरफार करण्याचा जो शेवटीं हक्क राहतो त्यास बाध येत नाहीं, आणि असा कोणताही फेरफार केल्यानें, सदरहू यांनीं या करारनाम्याअन्वयें जो कोणताही करार पुरा केला पाहिजे त्यापासून त्याची मुक्तता होते असें समजूं नये.

४. या करारनाम्यांतील पक्षकारांच्या दर्म्यान असेंही आणखी कबूल करण्यांत येतें कीं या करारनाम्यांत "अफीण" या शब्दाचा अर्थ, अफिणीचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा १ ला) यांत किंवा मुंबई इलाक्यांत त्या त्या वेळीं अफिणीसंबंधी दुसरा कोणताही कायदा अमलांत असेल त्यांत त्या शब्दाचा जो अर्थ केला असेल तोच समजावा.

मुक्काम तारीख माहे सन

(True Translation)

M. A. BAIG,

Oriental Translator to Government.

Annual Reports : Report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1894-95.

No. 2931.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1896.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 5893, dated 28th November 1895—Submitting the Report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1894-95.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 625, dated 4th February 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the scales for transmission to different parts of India was 30,832½ as compared with 35,976 in the previous year. The quantity despatched to the Bombay Presidency decreased by 5,106½ chests owing mainly to a decline in the demand from China. The consignments to other places do not show any marked variation except in the case of the Nizám's Territories and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, which took between them 473½ chests only against 553 chests in 1893-94. No Ajmere or Baroda opium was brought to the scales during the year under review, but the quantity exported from Dungarpur increased from 78 to 86 chests.

2. The number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency was 31,502½, of which 31,368½ were subject to duty and 134 for Native States were free of duty. 31,083½ were lodged in the Government Central Warehouse; the remaining 419 were conveyed direct to their destinations, 312½ to Native States, and 106½ to opium farmers in British districts. The removals from the warehouse amounted to 30,570½ chests against 32,561 in the previous year and the balance in hand increased from 452½ to 979 chests. The difference between the actual balance and the book balance seems very large. It is presumed the term "chests" is used only as an expression of weight and that no chests were actually missing.

3. Of the opium removed from the Central Warehouse 29,389 chests were exported to foreign countries against 31,304 in the previous year. The decline was almost entirely in the exports to China and was partly due to the rise in price consequent on the increase of Rs. 50 per chest in the pass-fee, which took effect from December 11th, 1894, and partly to the absence of two causes of a high demand in the previous year—the failure of the crop in China and the reduction in the sales in Bengal. The total quantity of opium (excluding stock in hand) placed on sale for home consumption during the year is shown in the following table:—

	British Districts.		Native States.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Issued from Government Local Depôt ...	22,873	22,621	24,753	22,335
Do. do. Main do. ...	...	...	1,021	1,157
Imported direct from Málva ... ... Free	...	...	21,302	18,238
Imported direct from Málva ... ... On payment ...	4,083	14,496	26,814	24,296
Purchased in market	102,492	91,126	23,751	27,902
	129,448	128,243	97,641	93,928

4. Sales at Government Depôts were not so extensive as in the previous year, mainly owing to a smaller demand from Native States, which purchased 2,282 lbs. less than in 1893-94. The cost price of the opium purchased advanced considerably, the average rate per lb. being Rs. 10-1-1 against Rs. 9-6-9 in 1893-94. In consequence of the increase in cost the issue rate of opium was from August 1st, 1894, raised by one rupee, viz., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 in the Province of Sind, Aden, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahâls, Broach and Surat, and the depôts at Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra and Baroda Cantonment and from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 10-8-0 elsewhere. The net profits of the depôts amounted to Rs. 34,169.

5. The total quantity of opium that actually passed into consumption in British districts was 129,819 lbs. or 224 lbs. less than in the previous year. In the Deccan there was a total increase in consumption of 1,906 lbs., which was spread over every district in the division, but was most marked in Poona and Khándesh, where several large seizures of illicit opium appear to have checked smuggling; in the five Gujarát districts on the other hand there was a falling off of 2,803 lbs., chiefly in the Broach and Kaira Districts, which is attributed to a reduction in the demand occasioned by the rise in price of the drug, and to the additional facilities for illicit importation afforded by the opening of the Godhra-Rutlám line. In the Southern Division and in Sind there were no important fluctuations, except in the districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, where there was an increase of 560 lbs. in the sales, due to greater vigilance on the part of the Preventive establishment.

6. There was an increase of 12 in the total number of shops in the Presidency, but it was marked only in Thar and Párkar, and there is attributed to territorial exchanges, but the explanation is not very clear. It is satisfactory to observe that the wishes of the local inhabitants were ascertained in all cases before new shops were opened.

7. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States was 93,928 lbs. against 97,641 lbs. in 1893-94. There was an increase of 880 lbs. in the consumption of licit opium in Cutch, which may possibly be due to greater efforts on the part of the Darbár to repress smuggling, but in Káthiáwár there was a large falling off of 1,095 lbs., for which smaller sales in Junágadh and Rájkot were mainly responsible. A copy of the Commissioner's remarks in paragraphs 42 and 44 should be forwarded to the Political Department with a request that measures may be taken to impress on these Darbárs the desirability of renewing their efforts to prevent the smuggling of opium, and that the attention of the Navánagar authorities may also be directed to the continued diminution which has taken place since 1890-91 in the sales in that State. The inadequacy of the rewards granted by some of the Káthiáwár States for the detection of cases of smuggling has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Political Agent, and he should again be asked to point out to the Darbárs the expediency of encouraging zeal in this matter. As regards the remaining States, the only fluctuations of importance were an increase of 561 lbs. in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency, and a decline of 460 lbs. in Idar, the latter due, it is believed, to the same causes as the decline in the adjoining British district of Kaira. The area under poppy cultivation in Baroda decreased from 7,585 to 6,648 acres and the amount of opium manufactured from 83,893 to 57,735 lbs. The stock in hand at the end of the year amounted to 312,384 lbs. or slightly less than at the end of 1893-94, but as pointed out by the Commissioner it is still much larger than is necessary, being sufficient for about six years' consumption.

8. Owing principally to a falling off of 119 in the number of cases detected in the Ahmedabad District, the total number of opium cases for the whole Presidency shows a decline of 85. The amount of opium seized, however, owing to an unusually large number of important detections principally in the Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Poona Districts, was more than four times as great as in the previous year. Credit is due to the officers concerned in the ten cases mentioned by the Commissioner in paragraph 70 of his report for the detective skill and energy displayed by them. Great energy was also shown in the detection of cases of illicit sale in Bombay, which for reasons explained by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is very difficult.

9. The revenue derived from opium under the heads Opium, *i.e.*, Export duty and Excise, is shown below:—

	Rs.	
Opium (Export duty) ...	1,97,29,984	1893-94
	1,78,23,098	1894-95
Excise ...	9,72,543	1893-94
	10,01,223	1894-95

Receipts from export duty decreased by Rs. 19,06,886 mainly owing to smaller exports to China; under Excise there was a small increase of Rs. 28,680 due mainly to larger profits on sales of Government opium and establishment contributions from Government contractors.

10. The administration of the Department on the whole appears to have been satisfactory.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and A'bkári,

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.
The Accountant General,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

} With copies of the Report.

The Agent to the Governor General at Baroda,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

} By letter.

No. of 1896. Dharwar 23rd April 1896

Copy forwarded for information ~~and guidance~~ to the Diwan of Savanur.

Recd 25-4-96 & recorded

58

for Political Agent.

Indian arms Act, 1878.
Amendment of Rules under the — 6

No 5952.

Judicial Department.

Bombay castle, 31st August 1900.

Memorandum from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No 1924, dated the 27th July 1900 — Forwarding together with a copy of notification* No. 2443, dated the 19th December 1889, for information copy of the following Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No: 1922 of 27th July 1900: —

"In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in council is pleased to direct that the condition, requiring that if a gun, covered by a license, be lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest Police Station, prescribed by Home Department Notification No 2443, dated the 19th Dec. 1889, for the grant of certain licenses in Assam, shall extend to all licenses issued on form XI annexed to the rules, throughout India".

Resolution. — copies of the above notification of the Government of India (which has been republished at

page 170.9 of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 9th August 1900, part I) should be forwarded to the officers considered for information.

(signed) R. J. C. Lord,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind.

Ditto R.D.

Ditto C.D.

Ditto S.D.

Ditto of Customs, Salt, Opium & Abkari,

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs & Opium, Bombay,

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

All District Magistrates,

All Superintendents of Police,

All Political Officers,

The Political Department.

~~Printed on the reverse~~

Jud 988

~~Notification~~

Notification No. 2443. dated Calcutta, the 19th December 1889.

The Governor General in council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of forms VII, ~~VIII, IX, XI~~ of the forms of licenses published with Home Department Notification No 5-18, dated the 6th March 1879, which may hereafter be issued in Assam.

(Signed) C. J. Lyall,
Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No 6695 of 1900
14th September 1900.

Copy forwarded for information & guidance to the Assistant Political Agent, Dharwar.

(sd) Rajirao Vithal
Head Clerk.

No 726 of 1900
17-9-00

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information & return.

(sd) A. Westropp
A. P. Agent.

No 411 of 1900
19th Sept 1900.

Forwarded to the Chief constable of Savanur who is to be desired to communicate in writing the orders of Govern-

ment to all license-holders.

(Sd) R. R. Shevde.
Diwan of Sawanur.

Drug Ret.

No 559 of 1900.
22nd November 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2. The U.S. respectfully begs to state that the orders of Government have been communicated to all the license holders concerned & a copy of the G.R. retained for reference.

O.C. Diwan Sawanur.

Foreign Servants 1333 .01.1902

18th July 01

From.

To Dwan of Savanur

Sir,

Adverting to your No 276 dated 14th May last, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to inform me at an early date of the exact date and month in which pension contribution of Rs 20-13-4 for September 1897 for Gunnath Malhar late Dwan of Savanur, was paid into the Bankapur Treasury.

In the statement submitted by you with your No referred to above, pension contribution (20-13-4)

for September 1897, has been stated to have been paid on 1st October 1897, but the Credit is not traceable in the records of this office.

~~I have the honor to be~~

~~Your obt~~

[illegible]
Huzur Deputy Collector

Nagar Sud
21-7-01
R D Pathi

2. No 181

No 404 of 1901

To,
The Huzur Dy Collr
Dharwar

21-7-01

Sir,
In reply to your letter No 1337 dated 19 Instt I have the honor to intimate that the sum of Rs 20-13-4 on a/c of pension contribution of R. B. Ferrett Mallappa late Diwan for the month of Septr 1897 was debited in the State Try on the 1 Octr 1897 & was credited in the Bankipur Sub Treasury on 2 Octr 1897 as page 295 of the Day Book of that Try.

I have the
R D Pathi
Diwan

61

under No. 5-92 D 13.7.01 from the a.p. agent

Dharwar.

Forest

No: 861 of 1901

9 Dec 1901

Returned with compliments to the a.p.a.

Dharwar.

2 A copy of the modified orders ~~issued~~ in Vernacular issued to the chief constable & Range forest officer Savanur on the lines indicated by the Range forest officer Bankapur in his Vern. correspondence (herewith enclosed) is herewith submitted

~~for sanction of Council. It will be seen from it~~ from which it will be seen that the system of issuing forest passes in the State has been assimilated ~~in all respects with the system~~ to that obtaining in the adjoining British Talukas.

R D Hirli

Dewan of Savanur.

62

Below Savanur Divan's No: 801 d 10 dec 1901.

No: 90

Camp Negadi

12 March 1902

Forwarded with compliments to the Political agent Dharwar

The arrangements described by the Divan, W.S. thinks, will serve the purpose. It is supposed they refer to transport only.

sd/ G. Monteath.
a. P. agent.

No. 072

Camp Tadas. 28 March 1902

Forwarded to the Divisional Forest officer Dharwar with a request that he will state whether the accompanying copy of the Vernacular order issued by the Divan to the Range Forest officer Savanur needs any modification.

C.C. Boyd
Collector & Pol: agent.

No: 96 of 1902-1903.

Dharwar 2.4.02

Returned with compliments

2 The orders appear to be satisfactory.

63 sd Divisional Forest

No 2313 of 1902

Sharwar 5th April 1902

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information and return

Thro: the a.p agent.

C. C. Boyd
collector

No: 166

Camp Sharwar

11 April 1902

Forwarded to the Diwan for information & return

G. Monteath
a.p. agent.

No: 169 of 1902

14th April 1902
~~7~~
6-5-02

Noted and returned with compliments.

D Dhar

O.C. Diwan of Savanur.

7120

63

Excise.

Taxation of gánja exported from the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency.

No. 7401.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1900.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5319-Ex., dated 22nd October 1900 :—

"With reference to the communication from this Department, No. 4587-E., dated 7th October 1899, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a notification by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3429, dated 23rd August 1900, imposing a duty of Rs. 4 per ser on gánja exported from that Province to the Bombay Presidency, and to state that it will have practical effect from 1st April 1901, before which date the exports of the drug, which are now in abeyance, are not expected to recommence.

"2. I am to explain that the duty has been fixed at Rs. 4 per ser as it is intended to enhance the duty on gánja consumed within the Central Provinces to that figure with effect from the date above mentioned, and I am to suggest that, when the Hemp Drugs Bill now under the consideration of the Government of Bombay is passed into law, a similar rate may also be adopted for the taxation of gánja in the Bombay Presidency."

Notification by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3429, dated the 23rd August 1900 :—

"In exercise of powers given by Section 13, clause (*b*) of the Excise Act, 1896, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to impose the following duty on gánja exported from the Central Provinces to Bombay and to Native States outside the Central Provinces :—

Rs. 4 per ser."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded with reference to Government Resolution No. 1118, dated 17th February 1900, to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári for favour of any remarks he may wish to offer with reference to the suggestion made by the Government of India in paragraph 2 of the letter.

P. R. CADELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 9120.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1900.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above Resolution should be forwarded to all Political Agents for information.

W. T. MORISON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,

[*P. T. O.*

Pol 1651

J. R.
63
24-1-1901

64

The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Khándesh,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik.

No [illegible]

[illegible] January 1901.

Copy forwarded with [illegible] to the [illegible]
Political Agent [illegible] for [illegible] information

[illegible]
Ho. Clerk

No 1 of 1901
Camp Bomigatti
January 1901

26-1-[illegible]

Forwarded to the
Dewan of Savanur for
information and record.

[illegible]
Asst Pol Agent

File
28-1-1901
(1) [illegible]

Confinement of convicts belonging to Native States in British Prisons.

Letter No. 188, dated the 20th March 1902.

From—The Political Agent, Bijápur;

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to forward copy of the Administrator of Játh's No. 17 of 4th January 1902, and to support his recommendation that for the present prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by Political Officers acting as Sessions or Assistant Sessions Judges may be confined in the State Jail.

2. A new Jail was built and opened in 1901. It contains 13 wards measuring 15 by 11½ feet, with an average height of 15 feet. They have an area therefore of 172 square feet and contain 2,588 cubic feet. The requirements in British Jails are 36 superficial feet and 648 cubic feet for each prisoner. According to this each ward could be held to accommodate four prisoners. So the Jail can accommodate 52. At present there are only 40, while all the British Jails are much overcrowded. Therefore I think it would be better in every way to keep the prisoners here for the present.

Letter No. 17, dated the 4th January 1902.

From—The Administrator, Játh;

To—The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur.

While endeavour is being made to curtail expenditure in every Department of the State, there comes a burden of expenditure over the State revenue for sending eight prisoners to the Bijápur Central Prison as ordered by you in your No. 140 of the 1st November 1901 below Government Resolution No. 7365, dated 21st October 1901, Political Department.

2. The rule appears to be that persons sentenced by Political Officers for offences committed within State limits should be confined in a British Jail and the cost of their maintenance should be borne by the Native State.

3. Under the Rule 5 convicts are already in British Jails, two in Dhárwár and three in Yeraoda. The yearly expense for these five convicts would amount to Rs. 645 or Rs. 10-12-0 per head per month. To this may be added 8 convicts *plus* 3 lately sentenced by your Court, and the number increases to 16. The total maintenance charges for these 16 prisoners will be Rs. 2,064 per year.

4. The average charge per convict per month in the Játh Jail is about Rs. 5 or a half of that of the British Jail convict. The Jail building is a strong one and can accommodate 50 prisoners at a time. If the State is allowed to keep these 16 prisoners in the Játh Jail there will be a saving of Rs. 1,000 every year.

5. The crippled condition of the State is such that it deserves special consideration in such matters. I have therefore the honour to suggest that Government may be moved to relax the above rule as a special case in cases of prisoners *other than those transported for life* and allow the State to keep such prisoners in the Játh Jail till prosperous time comes.

No. 3505.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1902.

RESOLUTION.—The matter seems to be entirely within the discretion of the State authorities and no reference to Government was needed. Government Resolution No. 4950 of 30th August 1898 indicates the British Prisons to

which, *when* it is necessary to send them, convicts from the various Native States should be sent. Such occasion may arise when the Native State desires a sentence of transportation carried out at the Andamans, or the prisoner is a specially dangerous one, or the State Prison is overcrowded, &c.; but the ordinary position is that Native State prisoners, by whatever Court having jurisdiction in the State they may have been sentenced, should serve their sentences in the Prison of their State, if it be secure and sanitary, and it is entirely for the State to decide whether it is necessary that a request for the reception of any convict into a British Prison should be preferred or not. Equally it is for the Governor in Council to say if they can undertake the charge when asked to to do so, and, if so, on what terms. All that Government Resolution No. 4990, dated the 12th July 1901, decided, *in this connection*, was that Government Resolution No. 4950, dated the 30th August 1898, did not apply *only* to prisoners to be subsequently transported but to all prisoners whom the State might wish to send to British Prisons for any reason. All that Government Resolution No. 7365, dated the 21st October 1901, sanctioned was the substitution of the Prison at Bijápur for that at Dhárwár as the Prison to which, on occasion arising, convicts from Jath and Daphlápur should be sent.

2. The Administrator seems to be under the impression that Government have issued orders compelling certain classes of prisoners to be sent to British Prisons, and it would seem from his letter that there are convicts from the State now in British Prisons for whom there is accommodation in the State Prison and whom the Administrator would prefer to have in that Prison. If prisoners have been sent to British Prisons under a misapprehension, steps should be taken to obtain their retransfer as British Prisons are at present very full.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur,
All Political Officers,
The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat.

No 3601 of 1902
Dharwar 28 May 02
Copy forwarded to the Dist. of Savanur for information
Through the Assistant Political Agent
Reg. Minister
No 287 of 1902
4-6-02
Forwarded -
Asst. Pol. Agent
File
7-6-02
No 101
21/6/02

Circular

Copy of letter No 336 of 20-11-06 from the Provincial Supdt of Census, Bombay, to the address of the Political Agent, Dharwar.

I have the honour to request you to kindly tell me whether it would be right to say that at the time of the Census 23 villages were inhabited and the remainder unpopulated, to explain the difference in the number of villages appearing in the Census Report & the actual shown in the State Report. The favour of an early reply is solicited

---

No 7664.

D

Forwarded to

Savanur for very

66

Through the A. P. Agent.

Sd/ C. Hudson.

Please return

Coll & P. Agent.

In no 688

No 519 of 1906.

Savanur 30-1-06.

Resubmitted with compliments.

2) The query of the Provincial Superintendent of Census may be answered in the affirmative.

Dy. Diwan Savanur.

Through the A. P. Agent

Under No 323 dated 23/12/1901 from the Assistant Pol: Agent.

No 828 of 1901
29-12-01

Returned with compliments to the Assistant Pol: Agent.

2 This correspondence has assumed considerable length without any practical result. The question dealt with is one of Municipal finance requiring the ups proposed to be reported in English with a view to facilitate early decision

3 The documents called for as noted in the margin are herewith submitted, together with the correspondence noted below.

Municipal Budgets for the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901
2 Subsidiary registers of receipts for the same years

(1) Correspondence ending with the A.P. Agent's No S.M.A. dated 18-9-1901.

67

(2) Correspondence with the A.P.
Agent to H.M. v. S.A. 127 dated 18-9-01.

4 The following figures will show the financial condition of the Savanur Municipality

Year	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance
1896-97	4203	3842	6542
1897-98	4535	4954	6174
1898-99	4254	7731	2697
1899-1900	3795	6110	382
1900-1901	3558	3513	427

[illegible] the variations in income & expenditure [illegible] be explained below as ~~[illegible]~~ desired. [illegible] the receipts which has set in [illegible] the year 1899-1900 is due [illegible] abolition of the ~~[illegible]~~ system [illegible] farming ~~the [illegible]~~ cocoa-[illegible], tobacco & snuff (7) the exemption ~~[illegible]~~ of the houses of Biradars & Khangadas from house tax. The increase in expenditure during 1897-98 was due to plague expenditure & payment of arrears of grant-in-aid to Savanur Municipality. That in 1898-99 was due to plague expenditure & to the construction of wells for the Chambhars & Dhers. and that in ~~the~~ 1899-1900 ~~was~~ due to the construction of slaughter house & Beef

& mutton markets.

5 The financial condition of the Municipality for the current year is shown below

Estimated Receipts	Estimated Expenditure	Balance
4000	3800	300

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that, the ordinary expenditure is nearly equal to the income of the Municipality & that the income is not susceptible of further increase, but that depression caused by plague & scarcity during the last few years is likely to have an adverse effect on the Municipal income for some years i.e. until the return of prosperous conditions.

6. The financial condition of the Municipality is not very discouraging but it is in arrears in respect of the grants in aid to schools & to the Dispensary payable by the State on account of previous years. (A) The Municipality has received

68

of this outstanding balance in the Divn's
no. 513 dated 3 april 1901.
& the matter was referred in due course to the
Managing Committee who
suggested the following measures
in relief of financial embarrassment.

(I) the revival of the system
farming the right of selling
Cocoanuts, tobacco & snuff

(II) the exemption from the
payment of a monthly allowance
of Rs 15 to the Diversion
on the ground that there are
no original works likely to
be undertaken for some
Since years to come & that
the current repairs to municipal
buildings & roads [illegible] no engineering skill
be carried out by the municipal
agency as was done before
1898 & as is done in other small
Municipalities like Savanur
There is also no reason why the Diversion need be paid any thing
allow for municipal
works while the
other officers perform municipal
service without any remuneration
but

(III) the reduction of the dispensary
grant-in-aid from Rs 600 to
Rs 400 in proportion to the
decrease in the expenditure on the
Dispensary
entertainment of the

The first suggestion ~~considered~~

was not a question ~~to be settled~~ as the abolition of the monopoly system ~~was~~ undertaken in the ~~[illegible]~~ apparent policy of Govt., as ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ from the remarks of the P. A. in the ad. report for 1898-99, which ~~[illegible]~~ quoted below:—

"The period of the work of the Savanna Mining is good, the abolition of the monopolies ~~for the~~ sale of cocoanuts & of ~~[illegible]~~ tobacco & snuff being a useful reform though attended with a loss of income."

The ~~[illegible]~~ pp. were laid before the Mining at the general meeting held on 17-8-01 when the ~~[illegible]~~ passed a resolution ~~[illegible]~~ approving of the (A) & (B) suggestions of the Mining Comm & a copy of the submitted to

69 Sanatorium

As regards the 2nd suggestion it may be noted that the [illegible] Mining in view of the financial strain passed a similar resolution in January last.

The A.P.A. in his no 52 dated 21-1-07 expressed himself in favour of the proposal. Subsequently the P.A. desired the continuance of the allowance to the present incumbent, the Medical having resigned his appt. [illegible] previous [illegible] & the A.P.A. in his [illegible] 20-4-07 [illegible] a favourable consideration [illegible] the question of the appt of a successor to the Overseer would come up for decision. The Mining on 17-8-07 again reaffirmed the previous resolution regarding discontinuance of the allowance to the present incumbent's successor & submitted a copy thereof to the A.P.A.

his no 1257 S.A. of 18-8-1907

[illegible] the continuance of the allowance [illegible] of the opinions expressed [illegible] 862 of 20-4-07.

However had

to face the situation fr. ~~when~~ there was no escape & as they could ~~xxxx~~ find ~~xxxx~~ no other solution of financial difficulty, they had to repeal no alternative their previous proposals.

As regards the 3rd suggestion no definite orders have been passed ~~that it has been~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~consideration the suggestion xxxxxxx~~ ~~consideration xxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx with the municipal~~ ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ~~Board for the xxxxxxxxx~~

9 The municipality of the present financial condition of the embarrassing. ~~Strings~~ arrears due to the State ~~xxxx~~ amount to Rs 550.

The condition of the two roads is determining for want of funds. If the proposals of the Mamu are sanctioned, the savings of Rs 380 thereby effected would be ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~x

Below No 828 of Diwan

No 204

Camp. Dharwar.

30th April 1902.

Forwarded with compliments to the Political Agent, Dharwar.

The second suggestion might now be sanctioned. In view of the size of the State & the condition of the Municipality sanction might also be asked for a reduction of the grant-in-aid to the dispensary.

(sd) G. Monteath.
Asstt Pol Agent.

No 3357

Dharwar 17th May 1902.

Returned with compliments.

2. The Assistant Political Agent is requested to quote the authority under which the grant of Rs 600 by the Municipality to the Dispensary was fixed. The H. S. has no objection to reduce the grant-in-aid as suggested by the Diwan.

3. The other matters need no remarks. The

pay of the present Overseer has now been fixed &
no allowance will now be due by the municipality.

(sd) C.C. Boyd.
Political Agent.

No 25 of 1902.
Chiggaon 20th May 1902.

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information.

2. He is requested to quote the authority asked for by Poll Agent in para 2 of ~~above~~ letter.

(sd) G. Monteath.
A.P. Agent.

No 202 of 1902
26 May 1902

Returned with compliments to the A.P. Agent.

2 The ~~municipal~~ grant to the Dispensary was fixed at Rs 600 by the Municipality's Reso: dated 26 March 1888 ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Copy enclosed.

N. D. Shah
Diwan

No 203 of 1902 26-5-02 } Extract (para 3 of the P. A. No 3357 dated 17-5-02) forwarded to the State Overseer Savanur for information & guidance with refce to this office V. No 510 dated 1st ult

N. D. Shah

RÁJKUMÁR COLLEGE.

PROGRESS AND GENERAL REPORT.

for Winter Term 1901/2

Boy's Name.	Class.	Number of boys in Class.	Position in Class.	Total Marks obtained out of Maximum. 4305.
Kumar Shri Abdul Majid Khan of Savnour	IV	9	6th.	2898.

Table of Marks obtained in separate subjects.

Boy's Name.	English.									Gujaráti.					Optional Language		History and Geography.			Mathematics								
	Reading: Prose.	Reading: Poetry.	Grammar.	Composition.	Dictation.	Spelling.	Writing.	Translation.	Recitation.	Reading.	Recitation.	Writing.	Dictation.	Grammar.	Sanskrit.	Persian and Hindustáni.	English History.	Indian History.	Geography.	~~Euclid.~~ Map Drawing	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Science.	English Speaking.	Exercises.	Drawing.	Music.	Political Economy.
	Max. 290	Max. —	Max. 70	Max. 160	Max. 145	Max. 150	Max. 370	Max. 405	Max 90	Max. —	Max. —	Max. 190	Max. 70	Max. —	Max. —	Max. 910	Max. —	Max. 180	Max. 250	Max 25	Max. —	Max. 770	Max. 10	Max. 10	Max. 190	Max. 20	Max. —	Max. —
Kumar Shri Abdul Majid Khan of Savnour	214		49	104	105	128	214	300	65			128	52			744		88	197	7		323	0	6	154	20		

General Conduct. Has worked fairly well and in the terminal examination manages to pass in all subjects except Indian history. He is weak in mathematics. In the playground he is active and his general conduct has been satisfactory.

Progress made during the term.—

English :- The Orient Reader No. III pages 47-83. with Spelling, Reading and Translation.
Pathmala :- Part I pages 1-43
Dictation from the Book read
Grammar Easy parsing.
Recitation : Selection from Lyrical Poetry "The Homes of England" and "The Battle of Hohenlinden"
Writing : Copy Book No. V.

History :- Shivshankers History of India : Moghal and Marratta Periods pp. 37-66

Geography :- Mackays : Asia pages 57-65
Map Drawing of Asia.

Urdu :- Prose : Rusoom-i-Hind pages 174-210
Poetry : Hali "Jaman mardi" 70 Couplets and "Rehmo-Insaf" 100 Couplets.
Grammar - up to the end of "Ism-in marifa" Letter writing & Dictation.

Mathematics :- Arithmetic : Fractions and simple rule of Three.
Tables to 25 x 10.

Next Term to commence on 5th June 1902, on which day it is particularly requested that K.S. Abdul Majid Khan may present himself at the College.

No: 2952 of 1902

Forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent for information.

475 Dharwar 30th April 1902

C.C. Ross
Political Agent

COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE Received No. 3291 5 MAY 1902 DHARWAR DISTRICT.

C.W. Waddington
Principal, Rájkumár College.

75

No 2

5-5-02

Forwarded to the Diwan of Sarnoor.

Superintendent
A.P.H.Y.K

One duplicate.

Jdno 117 no of 1902

7-5-02

Forwarded to the Lady Superintendent Sarnoor House Petition for information & for communication to H. H. the Nawab.

Jdo

Diwan

No 121 of 1907
P. W. Department
Sonmoor 5th June 19.

To,
The Asstt P. Agent
Sonmoor State
Dharwar

Sir,

With reference to the 1st & 2nd paras of your Memo: No 443 / 31-5-1907 I respectfully beg to inform you that R.B. Dixon neither gives me the recouperments nor the Imprest advance. I therefore request you kindly arrange to issue orders to grant me Rs (Rs 2000) Two Thousand for the Tosur Tank work which will enable me to do the work up to the final bills & the final bills will be sent to your office for payment. Otherwise the Petty workers will stop their work & the labourers under them will clear away & by this, there will be a great loss to the work force

No 470 / 7-6-1907

for which I ask your sanction.

With reference to the 2nd Para I also beg to request you to kindly arrange to inform me as to whether I should prepare & submit all the Mollas for Labourers, material bills & establishment pay sheet &c to your office before nothing payments & the payments are to be made by the Diwan or by me.

Solicit the favour of an early reply.

I beg to remain
Sir,

Your humble obedient
Narayan Vinayak Jah
Officer
Sammaktab

No 494 of 1901 . 73
th
10 June 1901

The overseer should not refund the cash receipts of the bills sent to him with ~~the~~ office No 493 10-6-1901 until the forest work is over.

The divan has been directed below to make a further advance of seven hundred rupees 700/ to the overseer.

to be returned

Out of this sum of 2000/- the overseer should use 1500/- towards forest work and 500/- towards other departmental miscellaneous works.

Payment is strictly prohibited until the actual measurements are taken in measurement books, and bills prepared. Each bill should be accompanied by measurement book. purchases of materials should not be made unless sanctioned by the R. signed in requisition forms. proper forms should be used for cart hire. (hand receipt book.)

75 Separate measurement books should be kept for departmental

works, and the bills of departmental works should be accompanied by detailed measurement sheets and measurement books.

Payment of all the departmental works will be entrusted to the ~~[illegible]~~ overseer.

Payment of Jorur work should be done by the overseer until further orders.

A Reid

a-P. Agent.

Through

The Diwan

The Diwan is requested to make a further advance of 700/. to the overseer on the date of the receipt of this order. No further advances are to be made to the overseer without the sanction of the undersigned.

The overseer is allowed not to refund the amounts (300 + 700) above referred to until ~~the~~ Jorur work is over.

After the completion of Jorur work the Diwan should see that the advance with the overseer does not exceed 500/. at any time.

A Reid

a-P. Agent.

No 328 of 1901 13-6-07

Forwarded with compliments to the Stat. Bureau Samm

R Stokes

Diwan

Note

Reply of the assistant political agent Wakki No 334 / 14-1-1901 from the Diwan

No 17 of 1901

[All completion certificates except 68 69 & 70, are here with returned duly signed. The Diwan should sign the certificates regarding bungalows at Dharwar. The current repairs as well as special repairs to both the bungalows at Dharwar have been done.]

21-7-01 Rd.

The Completion Certificates nos 68 & 69 are here with returned. The overseer should be requested to give the details of the expenses in connection with the purchase of iron pans and corrugated iron.

tion regarding both the works. The Dean should see and report if the dispute of the site is settled, or the site required should be selected from the government land near the school.

The latrines and urinals should be built either to the north or south of the back side of the school

The Certificate No 70 is here with returned. particulars of the nature of the work done, as well as the amount spent should be given It seems that a slab drain has been

Completed.

No. 68-69-70

The certificates should be returned to the undersigned at an early date with the required information.

[illegible]

J. No 18 A P Agarh.

No. 407 of 1901
22nd July 1901

Extract (paras 2, 3, 4 & 5) forwarded with compts to the State Overseer for favour of report.

As regards the site for the latrines & urinals, the Overseer is requested to state whether there is a suitable site in the direction indicated belonging to the State & show on sketch the Diwan enable him to state the location. No orders have yet been received regarding the site originally selected.

R D Pathi
Diwan

No. 410 of 1901

To, The A. P. R.

22-7-01

Sir, In reply to your No. 617 dated 20-7-01. I have the honor to return for favour of signature the completion certificates 88, 89 & 90 which have not been signed

I have &c

[illegible]
Dwan

77

Below R: B. Diwan Sawant

Stile No 328
13-6-01

No. 144 of 1901.

Sawant 14 June 01

Noted & respectfully

returned.

Narayan Vinayak
Overseer
Sawant State

File
14.6.1901

Diwan of Sawant

Under memo no 3 dated 1 April 1902
from the State Overseer

No 114 of 1902

2/4/02

urgent

Recd & Returned with compliments

2 The progress report loses much of its value owing to the delay in its submission. It is not apparent for the master's diary could not be sent with the progress report.

3 The Overseer is requested to state whether all the works of current repairs to Civil Buildings, Bungalows, wells, Chowdis, schools, & Dispensary budgetted for the year 1901-1902 were done before 31 March 1902 & if all were not done which of them remained undone & for what reasons.

N D Sohoni
Dewan

Under No 7417 dated 4th October 1901 from the Political Agent Dharwar below Progress & general report for monsoon term 1901 from Principal Raja-kumar college Rajkot

No 673 of 1901

6-10-01.

Forwarded with compliments to the Lady Superintendent Savanur House, Dharwar, for information & favour of return.

Dwan Savanur.

RÁJKUMÁR COLLEGE.

PROGRESS AND GENERAL REPORT.

for Monsoon Term 1901.

Boy's Name	Class	Number of boys in Class	Position in Class	Total Marks obtained out of Maximum 4745
Kumar Shri Abdul Majid Khanji of Gaonur	V	6	4th	3484

Table of Marks obtained in separate subjects.

Boy's Name	English.									Gujaráti.					Optional Language.		History and Geography.			Mathematics.								
	Reading: Prose.	Reading: Poetry.	Grammar.	Composition.	Dictation.	Spelling.	Writing.	Translation.	Recitation.	Reading.	Recitation.	Writing.	Dictation.	Grammar.	Sanskrit.	Persian and Hindustani.	English History.	Indian History.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Science.	English Speaking	Exercises.	Drawing	Music.	Political Economy.
	Max. 370	Max.	Max. 175	Max. 450	Max. 295	Max. 230	Max. 480	Max. 120	Max. 105	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max 860	Max.	Max. 160	Max 190	Max.	Max.	Max. 370	Max 80	Max. 170	Max. 350	Max. 220	Max. 120	Max.
Kumar Shri Abdul Majid Khanji of Gaonur	304		135	346	232	217	285	79	91							663		77	143			155	44	159	280	197	77	

General Conduct. Would have been higher but for absence. Has a particularly good knowledge of English for his age, and has worked well and made good progress in this and other subjects. Is keen on the playground and becoming a good rider. Conduct very good.

(Sd). C. Mayne.

Progress made during the term.—

English-
Prose- The New Royal Readers No II pp 48
with Reading, Spelling and Translation
Recitation from D. Munro's Lyrical Poetry "Casabianca"
"One by one" and "The Loss of the Royal George"
Composition- Wallace's First Lessons- lessons 29
Short sentences pp 30.
Dictation from the portion read- Easy Parsing.
Copywriting - No IV

History and Geography.
Talboy Wheeler's History Primer pp-30-40
Geography - Mackay's Asia.
Map Drawing - Asia

Second Language - Urdu -
Prose- Darbar- Akbari 3 chapters.
Poetry- "Burkha Rut" ll 290
Dictation from the portion read.
Copywriting- No VI.

Arithmetic- Harder Examples in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division and G.C.M. and L.C.M.
Ark up to 10 & 15.

Object Lessons- The illustrated lessons from the "Mammalogy of India" pp-116.

Drawing & Music

Next Term to commence on 4th November, on which day it is particularly requested that K.S. Abdul Majidkhanji may present himself at the College.

938
12-10-1905

Forward with Compliments to the Diwan of Navanagar for information and record.

C H Blathwayt

C Mayne
Ag Principal, Rájkumár College.

File

13-10-07

D. S. Sethi

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1895.

No. 8472.—The following Circular by the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{18}{290-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 18th October 1895.

READ the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1896 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College:—

No. 98 (Revenue), dated London, the 5th September 1895.

From—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*

To—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, ten copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Service Branch at Cooper's Hill College for the year 1896.

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, for 1896.

[*Post-Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.*]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G.C.B., R.E.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.
Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.*
Chaplain, Rev. C. CROSLEGH, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc.Mem.Inst.C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, RUSSELL DOWSON, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

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* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, C.I.E., Ph.D., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.

Professor of Botany, H. MARSHALL WARD, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.

Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. BADEN POWELL, Esq., C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service.

Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.*

[*The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.*]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The Examination, which is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, usually takes place towards the end of June, and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1896. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of £3 (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1896 there will be six appointments offered for competition. It is possible that after 1896 recruits for the Indian Forest Service will be selected from Cooper's Hill College students at the end of their first year's course of study.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

(*a*) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

(*b*) An applicant must send† to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 15th day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last four years.

(*c*) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board‡ at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

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* Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in para. 4 (*b*), clauses (1) and (2), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian Services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11 New Burlington Street.

(*d*) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects* (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

Class I.—Obligatory Subjects †	Marks.	
(1) Mathematics (lower), *viz.*, Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of Logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles; and Mensuration ...	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
(2) English composition	1,000	
(3) German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
Class II.—Optional Subjects		
(4) Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
(5) French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
(6) Latin	2,000	
(7) Greek	2,000	
(8) English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1788 for the examination of 1896	2,000	
(9) Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
(10) Chemistry, *viz.*, the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000	
(11) Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000	
(12) Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000	
Class III.—Additional Subjects.		
(13) Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
(14) Geometrical Drawing	300	

(*e*) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(*f*) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into seven terms and the period of study in foreign forests. During seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study which may last for five or six months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent when the vacation will be shorter.

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* Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

† Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

7. A charge of £ 61 is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is £ 150 for each student. The amount must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of £ 5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

9 The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2*s.* a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10*s.* per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:—

I.—Auxiliary Subjects.

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—Forestry, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required; failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory, he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study;* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution, and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

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* For details *see* Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer, who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department, has also been made eligible for an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the 'India Office List,' or the 'India List,' published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

INDIA OFFICE: *August 1895.*

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as follows:

(*a*) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, the theory and use of logarithms;

(*b*) Euclid, Books I to IV and VI;

(*c*) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles, and mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vivâ voce* examination will include dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up.

Higher Mathematics.—

*** In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

BOTH SUBJECTS MAY BE TAKEN UP.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General:

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract].

(Signed) F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Training Forest Officers.

Regulation for admission to Coopers Hill College (Forest branch) for 1896.

No. 8869.

Revenue Department

Bombay Castle 13th Nov 1895.

Circular resolution of the Government of India Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests) No. 18-29 F. dated 18th October 1895.

Forwarding for information a copy of the Regulations for admission to Coopers Hill College (Forest Service Branch) for 1896.

Resolution - The resolution of the Government of India has been republished at pages 1077 - 1083 of the

in Bombay Government Gazette
dated 9th October 1895 for Part I.
Copies of the Resolution
would be forwarded to
the Conservators of Forests
C. & Circles, the Deputy Con-
servators of Forests N. and
Sind Circles the Principal
College of Science, Poona, &
the Accountant General
for information.
Copies should also be
forwarded to the Political
Department of the
Secretariat for distribution
among Political officers
and to all other Departments
except the Legislative
and Separate Departments.

G. S. Curtis.
Under Secretary to Government.

No 78 of 9

Political Dept.

Bombay Castle 29 Nov 1895

Resolution — Copies of this resolution and of its accompaniment should be forwarded to all Political agents.

A Sherman
Acting Secretary to Govt

To

The Commissioner, Sind

The Commissioner, N.D.

The Commissioner, C.D.

The Commissioner, S.D.

The Political Resident, Aden

The Political Agent, Kathiawar

The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country

The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha

The Political Agent, Cutch

The Political Agent Mahi Kantha

The Political Superintendent Palanpur.

The Political Superintendent Rajpipla.

The Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat.

The Collector and Political Agent Khandesh.

The Collector and Political Agent Satara.

The Collector and Political Agent Kaira.

The Collector and Political Agent Wharwar.

The Collector and Political Agent Kaira.

The Collector and Political Agent Ahmedabad.

The Collector and Political

Agent Poona.
The Collector and Political
Agent Shikarpur.
The Collector and Political
Agent Nasik.—
With copies of accom-
-paniment.

No. 8731 Bauch Wharous

2 Decem 1895

Copy forwarded for information to the Asst. Poll.
Agent.

Sd clerk.

No. 296. Bauch Wharous

3rd December 1895

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information and return.

(sd) A. Lucas
Asst. Poll. Agent.

No 88 of 1895/96.

Returned with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent by taking a copy of the original.

Divan Lavanya

Famine: Proposed opening of Forest areas in the Panch Máháls to the grazing of cattle from Khándesh and the Deccan.

No. 8963.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1896.

Government telegram to the Collector of the Panch Máháls, dated 8th November 1896:—

"Please telegraph whether grazing available in your district for cattle from Khándesh and Deccan."

Telegram from the Collector of the Panch Máháls, dated 9th November 1896:—

"Forest area open to grazing one lákh 44 thousand acres, waste outside forest one lákh 90 thousand acres. One lákh 41 thousand district cattle required grazing; only 82 thousand actually entered open forest last year. Supplementing grazing from waste outside cattle would find moderate grazing till March—April when grass dries up. If they come in large numbers, I must have free hand to throw open forest area 53 thousand acres closed to grazing. Introduction of Godhra working plan must be deferred. Excellent grazing in Chhota Udepur adjoining Khándesh; no forest restrictions; also Rájpipla, but forest restrictions must be removed."

RESOLUTION.—The telegram from the Collector of the Panch Máháls should be communicated to the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth. The Collectors of districts to which cattle are sent must of course have the same power of opening forests as is given by Section 155 of the Famine Code to Collectors of affected districts. No areas closed for re-afforestation should be opened to grazing. The small amount of grazing they would afford would not compensate for the destruction of valuable young tree growth. As at present advised, Government see no cause for deferring the introduction of the Godhra working plan which would probably supply a considerable amount of labour for the Bhils and forest villagers. The Collector should be asked to supplement his telegram by a full detailed report in writing.

2. Inquiries should be made through the Political Department on what terms cattle might be admitted to the forests of Native States.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 7053.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to all Political Officers with a request that they will furnish Government with the report called for in paragraph 2 at a very early date.

H. BATTY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with reference to the Khairpur State),

[*P. T. O.*

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Khándesh,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik.

No. F 163 of 1896.
12 December 1896.

Copy forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent, for report.

Sd. [illegible]
Political Agent,
N. Dharwar.

No. 220
20-12-96

213

P.S. Sir

[illegible] F 163 [illegible] have

[illegible] that there is "forest" of some 7 or 8 hundred acres in one village of Savanur already let open to grazing. This is situated far west in Bankapur in Mulgund village: & the whole amount situated when it is is too insignificant to be taken into any account

[illegible]

Forests.

Compliance with the Rules under Section 41 of the Indian Forest Act in the case of forest produce imported from Native States.

No. 6239.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2747, dated 21st July 1897—Submitting copy of the following letter No. 2410, dated 15th idem, from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C. :—

"In forwarding for perusal the accompanying passes Nos. 258 and 264, dated the 6th instant, covering the transit of forest produce from the Honage Náka, which is in the Sángli State, I have the honour to point out that the passes thus issued do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the rules passed by Government under Section 41 of the Forest Act, inasmuch as under Rules 5 and 6 any forest produce imported into British India should be supported by a foreign pass and in the case of timber of large scantling by a foreign property mark in forms which have been previously registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle 'into which it is sought to import such forest produce and such foreign pass must bear the signature of some officer or other person whose name or official designation has been duly registered in the said office as an officer or person duly authorized to sign such passes'. The omission to comply with the above rules leaves Forest officers no other alternative than to confiscate such property, thus causing much inconvenience to the public.

"2. It is not only the Sángli State that fails to observe our Pass Rules but all the other States, including Mysore and Janjira, for they export forest produce beyond their jurisdiction without observing the rules in question.

"3. I would therefore ask that you will kindly take such measures as will lead to a proper observance of the rules in question by all the States referred to above."

the Commissioner requesting that the letter may be communicated to the Resident in Mysore.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the letter from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C. should be forwarded to the Resident in Mysore and to the Political Agents accredited to Native States within the Bombay Presidency for information and needful action.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Conservators of Forests, N., C. and Sind Circles,
The Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C.,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Resident in Mysore,
The Agent to the Governor General, Baroda. } By letter.

No. of 1897.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Amendment of Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot in Káthiáwár.

Letter No. 4388, dated the 29th June 1903.

From—The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay;

To—H. O. QUIN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 199, dated the 2nd March 1903, forwarding a report by Mr. Waddington, late Principal of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, on the scheme suggested by the Government of India for the re-organisation of that Institution, I am directed to invite your attention to the necessity of amending Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College so as to avoid the danger of serious inconvenience when the Chiefs are prevented from attending and forming a quorum. I am to suggest that a proviso might be added to Rule 5 as follows:—

"Provided that if at any meeting the requisite quorum is not present, the meeting may be adjourned by the members actually present to a date not less than a fortnight later than the original meeting and that at such adjourned meeting a quorum of five members including the Chairman shall suffice."

and to request that the College Council might be consulted on this suggestion.

Letter No. 796, dated the 22nd October 1903.

From—H. O. QUIN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár;

To—The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government letter No. 4388 of 29th June 1903, on the proposed addition of a proviso to Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College, I have the honour to state that all the members, except the Chiefs of Gondal and Limbdi, express their concurrence in the suggestion of Government.

2. The Gondal State, while suggesting the adjourned meeting to be held not less than a fortnight after the original meeting with the object of allowing sufficient time for members to receive intimation to enable them to attend the meeting on the day fixed, proposes, with a view to avoid the contingency of a measure being carried out in the absence of members nominated by the Chiefs, to insert the following words before the words "shall suffice":—

"of whom not less than three should be members nominated by the Chiefs."

3. The Chief of Limbdi agrees with the proposal, provided at least four members nominated by Chiefs are present in the adjourned meeting. In my opinion the suggested proviso to the rule as framed in your letter is desirable and should be adopted.

No. 7678.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1903.

RESOLUTION.—The following proviso should be added to Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College:—

"Provided that if at any meeting the requisite quorum is not present, the meeting may be adjourned by the members actually present to a date

not less than a fortnight later than the original meeting, and that at such adjourned meeting a quorum of five members, including the Chairman, shall suffice."

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All other Political Officers (except the Political Resident, Aden),
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat.

No 8222 of 1903. Dharwar 5th December

Copy forwarded for information to the Divan of Sawantwadi.

Hd clerk.

File.

Ex No 723

Rules for the grant of Shooting Passes to British soldiers in India.

No. 3473, dated the 31st December 1900.

From—J. P. Hewett, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department;

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to forward a copy of the revised rules for the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers in India which have been approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th October last, and to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council the special attention of the local civil officers concerned in the administration of the rules may be drawn to them.

2. These rules are drawn up chiefly for the guidance of the Military authorities, but their successful working cannot be insured without the co-operation of the civil officers. The Governor General in Council therefore considers it necessary that the duties of the latter class of officers respecting this matter should be clearly laid down.

3. In Rule 4 of the revised rules it has been provided that the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment is at once to send to the District Magistrate the substance of any report (together with a copy of the complaint, if any) that may be made by the member of a shooting party who is in charge of the party, on their return to quarters, respecting any breach of the rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap which may have occurred during the absence of the party. The Government of India consider it necessary that the District Officer also should communicate to the Commanding Officer immediate information of any breach of the rules by men under his command that may be reported to the Civil authorities. Cases have come to the notice of the Governor General in Council in which the Civil authorities have omitted to make a report upon such occurrences to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who remained in ignorance of the affair until a report was called for from Army Head-Quarters, or by the Government of India, or until the Police inquiry had been completed. I am to request that, to enable the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment to take suitable notice of any infringement of the shooting pass rules, orders may be issued which will insure due information being communicated by the District Officer to the local Military authorities in cases which may come to his notice.

4. Rule 25 of the revised rules lays down that Officers Commanding Stations and Officers Commanding Troops about to march will communicate with the Civil District Officer in order to ascertain (*a*) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden, and (*b*) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season. There is, however, more continuity in the Civil District Offices, where the establishments, if not the officers, are to a great extent permanent, than in Military Cantonments. With a view, therefore, to guarding against the provisions of the rule being overlooked, I am to request that instructions may be issued to Commissioners and District Officers to the effect that, on the arrival of a corps or detachment in a civil district, the District Officer shall at once certify to the Officer Commanding the corps or detachment what localities, animals and birds are forbidden for shooting purposes, either absolutely on account of the prejudices of the inhabitants, or for parts of the year in accordance with rules for close seasons. In defining tracts of country where shooting is to be allowed, the local officers should be directed to bear in mind the orders contained in Home Department Circular letter No. $\frac{30}{1012-1028}$, dated the 31st July 1883, and to take care that no tracts are included where owing to the religious prejudices of the people, the agricultural circumstances of the district, or other sufficient causes, there would be risk of danger if free permission to shoot were accorded.

5. In the circular of the 31st July 1883 referred to above, and in that of 1891 marginally noted, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to instruct the District authorities to cause the shooting pass rules to be explained to villagers in the neighbourhood of cantonments, and to warn such villagers against interfering with soldiers out shooting and using violence to them, and also against taking the law into their own hands in cases in which soldiers infringe the rules. The Governor General in Council now directs that the substance of the revised rules, so far as they affect the villagers, should be periodically notified in simple language in the villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, and that District Officers should impress upon landlords, headmen and village police that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes with soldiers out shooting. The headmen and village police must see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are reported to the proper authorities. In cases in which notice of the probable advent of a shooting party has been sent to the District Officer under Rule 26 of the revised rules, he should, with as little delay as possible, send intimation to the headmen and village police (so far as this can be done) stating that a shooting pass has been issued and that they are to see that quarrels are avoided. Villagers should on no account take the law into their own hands, but should lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

No. $\frac{18}{1230-1239}$, dated the 31st July 1891.

6. In the circular from this Department No. $\frac{50}{2349-2358}$, dated the 14th October 1887, the importance of conducting prompt investigation into cases of affrays between European soldiers and native villagers was inculcated; and it was desired that, on the occurrence of a serious affray, the District Magistrate should invariably either himself proceed to the place or at once depute an European Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence. I am now to request that instructions may be issued that the investigation of a case between natives and soldiers arising out of a shooting dispute should, whenever possible, be entrusted to an English Magistrate or Police Officer not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent, and that when such cases come into Court they should be tried by the District or Joint Magistrate. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the Civil authorities, the Civil District Officer shall inform the Commanding Officer of the Corps or detachment concerned to that effect for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

7. In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India think it desirable that each Commissioner, District and Sub-Divisional-Magistrate should be furnished with a copy of the revised rules as a separate publication.

No. 1780.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1901.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and of the rules * should be forwarded to the Departments and Officers concerned with reference to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin.

No. 1507, dated the 2nd March 1899.
No. 8142, dated the 27th November 1899.
No. 3664, dated the 26th May 1900.
No. 6627, dated the 1st October 1900.

2. The attention of District Magistrates is specially drawn to the orders laid down in paragraphs 3 to 6 of the letter from the Government of India. They should see that these orders are thoroughly understood and strictly carried out by all the district officers concerned. A notice containing the substance of the rules so far as they affect villagers is appended to this Resolution. It should be translated by the Oriental Translator into the vernaculars of the Presidency, and copies distributed as the District Magistrates may think fit. The Commissioner in Sind is requested to cause the notice to be translated into Sindhi and distributed as he may think fit.

3. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay is requested to issue instructions for strict compliance with the latter part of Rule 29.

4. The Superintendent of the Government Central Press is requested to cause the revised rules to be printed as a separate publication and a copy to be furnished to each Commissioner. Fifteen copies should also be supplied to each District Magistrate for his own use and for distribution to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in his district.

(Signed) R. J. C. LORD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All District Magistrates,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All Political Officers,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command (by letter),
The Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command (by letter).

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* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 1780, dated 16th March 1901.

PART I.

Rules for Shooting Parties.

1. No warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall carry fire-arms for sporting purposes without a shooting pass. Shooting passes will only be granted to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers possessing at least one good-conduct badge.

2. No pass will be granted to any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier unless his Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer certifies that he is competent to handle fire-arms.

3. Each pass will be granted to a party of three, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter, whose name will be entered on the pass. The party of three shall not separate while shooting.

4. The member of the party who is placed in charge shall carry the pass. He shall produce it when reasonably required to do so, and he shall at once return it to the squadron, battery or company orderly sergeant when the party comes back to camp or lines. On returning the pass he shall report any breach of these rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap, which may have occurred during the absence of the party. If any such event is reported, the non-commissioned officer to whom the pass is returned will at once inform the Commanding Officer; and the Commanding Officer will at once send to the District Magistrate the substance of the report, together with a copy of the complaint, if any.

5. If any member of a shooting party commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is involved in an affray with natives, the party shall return to camp or lines without delay, after reporting, if possible, to the nearest civil authority.

6. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

7. There shall be no loading in the neighbourhood of camp or lines; and all fire-arms shall be unloaded before shooting parties return.

8. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forest.

9. No member of a shooting party shall address or enter into conversation with any native woman.

10. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure, or shall shoot within 500 yards of such. If supplies are to be obtained from a village, the interpreter may be employed for the purpose.

11. Members of shooting parties are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

12. No member of a shooting party shall shoot at any animal or bird, or in any locality, included in the prohibited list shown on the pass.

13. Shooting at peafowl is prohibited, unless by special permission endorsed on the pass. No shooting at hinds, does, monkeys or dogs is permitted.

14. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART II.

Rules for Fire-arms and Ammunition.

15. The fire-arms carried by a shooting party shall be specified on the pass, and no fire-arms not so specified shall be used.

16. No rifle or carbine shall be used which carries Government ammunition, or is under ·450 bore, or is sighted over 150 yards. All bullets used with rifles or carbines for sporting purposes shall be hollow.

17. No private soldier, not qualified to be a member of a shooting party, shall be allowed to possess a rifle, carbine or gun of his own.

18. Fire-arms and ammunition used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government, shall be kept in the squadron, battery or company store-chest in charge of the squadron sergeant-majors, quartermaster sergeants or color sergeants. They will be issued by the above-named non-commissioned officers, on production of a pass in which they are specified, and this duty shall not be delegated to any other person. The armourer sergeant (or, in the case of a battery, the Section Officer) will sign the specification of fire-arms on the pass, and no arms shall be issued unless he certifies that they are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

19. All fire-arms issued from the store-chest and unused ammunition shall be returned to the sergeant in charge who will sign to their receipt on the shooting pass when the party comes back to camp or lines. All arms kept for sporting purposes shall be entered on the "daily state" of the corps or detachment; and shall be shown as "present," "on pass" or "absent."

20. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART III.

Rules for Officers granting Shooting-passes.

21. Shooting-passes are to be granted by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which the men belong, or to which they are attached for the time being.

22. Passes are to be granted only on the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the certificate on the face of the pass is to be signed by a Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer and countersigned by the Commanding Officer.

23. When men are permitted to shoot in the vicinity of a military station at a distance from their quarters, the following procedure shall be observed:

(1) A furlough pass will be granted to them to the military station nearest to the country in which they intend to shoot. On the furlough pass will be an endorsement by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment in red ink to the effect that the men are permitted to carry fire-arms and ammunition, and are eligible for a shooting-pass. The furlough pass so endorsed shall be an authority to the sergeant in charge to issue arms and ammunition to the party, after the armourer-sergeant has signed the specification that the arms are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

(2) A shooting-pass will at the same time be given to them in the usual form with the omission of (*a*) the name of the interpreter, (*b*) the dates indicating the duration of the pass, (*c*) the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, and (*d*) the countersignature of the Commanding Officer.

(3) On arrival at the military station to which they are granted furlough they shall report themselves to the military authorities at that station who will attach them to a military unit.

(4) The Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which they are attached will, unless there are valid reasons to the contrary, complete the shooting pass by entering (*a*) the name of a quali-

fied interpreter, (*b*) the dates indicating the duration of the pass, and (*c*) the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds for the tracts of country where the members of the party intend to shoot; and will then add (*d*) his countersignature. He will also give the notice to the civil authorities required by rule 26.

The possession of fire-arms and ammunition by members of the party is only allowed during transit and during the currency of the completed shooting-pass; otherwise rules 18 and 19 apply at the station to which the men are granted furlough.

24. Shooting passes, if granted to regimental warrant officers and sergeants, shall not extend to more than 14 days; and, if granted to rank and file, shall not extend to more than 7 days.

25. Officers Commanding Stations, and Officers Commanding Troops about to march, will communicate with the Civil District Officer in order to ascertain—

(*a*) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden:

(*b*) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred, or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season.

26. Prior to the issue of a shooting-pass which is to extend over three days, the Commanding Officer by whom it is to be granted shall send notice thereof to the District Officer of any civil district in which the members of the party are to be permitted to shoot. This notice shall be despatched at least three days before the commencement of the currency of the shooting-pass. The notice shall state the names and rank of the members of the party, the place or places which they are to visit and the dates indicating the duration of the pass.

27. For a Native State, the Political Officer in charge shall be deemed to be the District Officer for the purposes of rules 25 and 26. The notice furnished to the Political Officer under the latter rule shall be despatched at least three days beforehand; but such longer notice shall be given as is possible. Soldiers marching through a Native State are in no case to be permitted to shoot unless within 10 miles of camp.

PART IV.

Rules for dealing with offences.

28. When any serious breach of these rules occurs, the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment will at once report the date and all the facts of the incident, so far as known, by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General in India; repeating the message to the General Officer Commanding the District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command and to the Military Department. Detailed reports will be submitted subsequently by letter through the usual channel for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

29. In every such case the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment will immediately commence a thorough and searching investigation, in view to securing the best possible narrative while the event is still fresh; and he will communicate with the District Magistrate as freely as required. When the civil authorities also take up the case, every assistance possible will be rendered to them in their investigation. The Medical Officer, who first attends to any person (whether soldier or civilian) wounded in any such case, will, without delay, bring to the notice of both the civil and military authorities the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result.

30. Any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shooting without a pass shall be tried by court-martial, and shall on conviction be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. Also any member of a shooting party, who commits any breach of

these rules resulting in material injury to person or property, shall be tried by court-martial. Cases of all other breaches of the rules shall be reported to the General Officer Commanding the District for orders.

31. When a court-martial is to be held under rule 30 the case shall be sent to the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, or Assistant Judge Advocate-General, who shall frame the charges and prepare the brief for the prosecution, and the proceedings of the court-martial shall be sent to the same officer for report before confirmation. If a civil enquiry has been held on any case, proceedings of enquiry should accompany application for trial in view of all possible evidence being made available.

32. When a court-martial is held under these rules, the result will be reported for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

33. If any breach of these rules, or any act committed by a member of a shooting party, results in an affray with natives, or in material injury to person or property, and the offender or offenders cannot be identified, all shooting-passes will be prohibited in the corps or detachment, or in the district, for a period not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding. Every such prohibition shall be published in Command Orders and reported for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

PART V.

Special Rules for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Departments.

34. Shooting-passes will be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments by the local Departmental Senior Commissioned Officer, in accordance with these rules so far as they may be applicable: Provided that any such warrant or non-commissioned officer may be granted a pass to shoot alone if the officer granting it is satisfied that his knowledge of the language is sufficient to enable him to converse with the inhabitants. Standing passes for a maximum period of six months, but subject to the rules relating to prohibited localities, animals and birds and to the other restrictions referred to above, may be granted to subordinates of the Military Works Department who are not employed in cantonments. In every case the officer granting the pass is responsible for seeing that the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds is duly entered on the pass.

PART VI.

Publication of these Rules.

35. A copy of these rules and of the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every barrack-room.

36. Twice a year (in April and October on such day as the Officer Commanding directs) the rules included in Parts I and II and Rules 30 and 33 shall be read on parade at the head of all British squadrons, batteries and companies (including convalescent depôts and standing camps).

37. When troops disembark in India, no shooting-passes shall be granted until they arrive at their destination. On their arrival, and before any passes are granted, the rules in Parts I and II and Rules 30 and 33 shall be read on parade. An order calling attention to this rule shall be issued to the Commanding Officer of each Corps or Detachment before the troops disembark.

38. A copy of the rules in Part II shall be hung up in every squadron, battery or company store.

NOTE.

The following orders and rules of law apply to the civil inhabitants of localities in which Soldiers are permitted to shoot.

1. The civil authorities will explain the substance of the rules and orders in simple language in all villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, so that the inhabitants will have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with members of a shooting party.

2. Landlords, headmen and village police will be warned that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes between villagers and soldiers out shooting.

3. The rules for soldiers provide for punishment of a corps or detachment, or district, in the event of the offenders not being discovered. A similar responsibility may be enforced upon villages where affrays with British soldiers have occurred, if the villagers generally, or a considerable number of them, have made an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party, but the actual offenders have not been brought to justice. The villagers will be warned that in such cases they are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

4. The villagers will also be warned that they are not in any circumstances to take the law into their own hands, but are to lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

5. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities, the Civil District Officer will inform the Commanding Officer to that effect, for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

Form of Shooting-pass.

INDIA ARMY FORM.
Supplied on payment.

*Regiment*_____

No.

Names of Party—

1. ... ... (In charge.)
2. ... ...
3. ... ...

Accompanied by ... ... (Interpreter.)

Carrying fire-arms as specified below :—

1. ... ...
2. ... ...
3. ... ...

Have permission to be absent from quarters

from_____

to_____

For the purpose of shooting in_____

I certify that I have this day examined the weapons specified and that each is in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

_____

*Date*_____

Armourer-Sergeant.

[NOTE.—This pass only covers shooting in the place or places here mentioned.]

Certificate.

I hereby certify that the three men above named are eligible for a shooting-pass and that they are steady men, competent to handle fire-arms. I have this day personally read out to them the rules printed on the back of this pass. I am satisfied that they understand those rules, and that _____ above named is qualified to act as interpreter with them.

I also certify that the following are the—

Prohibited animals and birds.					Prohibited localities.
Prohibited all the year.	Prohibited for close season only.				
Peafowl.*	...	...	...	...	...
Hinds and does.	...	...	...	...	...
Monkeys.	...	...	...	...	...
Dogs.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

*Station*_____

*Date*_____

Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer.

Pass countersigned.

_____

Officer Commanding.

*Station*_____

*Date*_____

* Except when permitted by special order endorsed on this pass.

[*To be printed on the back of the Shooting-pass.*]

PART I.

Rules for Shooting Parties.

1. No warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall carry fire-arms for sporting purposes without a shooting-pass. Shooting-passes will only be granted to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers possessing at least one good-conduct badge.

2. No pass will be granted to any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier unless his Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer certifies that he is competent to handle fire-arms.

3. Each pass will be granted to a party of three, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter, whose name will be entered on the pass. The party of three shall not separate while shooting.

4. The member of the party who is placed in charge shall carry the pass. He shall produce it when reasonably required to do so, and he shall at once return it to the squadron, battery or company orderly sergeant when the party comes back to camp or lines. On returning the pass he shall report any breach of these rules, any affray with natives or any mishap, which may have occurred during the absence of the party. * * *

5. If any member of a shooting party commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is involved in an affray with natives, the party shall return to camp or lines without delay, after reporting, if possible, to the nearest civil authority.

6. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

7. There shall be no loading in the neighbourhood of camp or lines; and all fire-arms shall be unloaded before shooting parties return.

8. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forest.

9. No member of a shooting party shall address or enter into conversation with any native woman.

10. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure or shall shoot within 500 yards of such. If supplies are to be obtained from a village, the interpreter may be employed for the purpose.

11. Members of shooting parties are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

12. No member of a shooting party shall shoot at any animal or bird, or in any locality included in the prohibited list shown on the pass.

13. Shooting at peafowl is prohibited, unless by special permission endorsed on the pass. No shooting at hinds, does, monkeys or dogs is permitted.

14. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART II.

Rules for Fire-arms and Ammunition.

15. The fire-arms carried by a shooting party shall be specified on the pass, and no fire-arms not so specified shall be used.

16. No rifle or carbine shall be used which carries Government ammunition or is under ·450 bore, or is sighted over 150 yards. All bullets used with rifles or carbines for sporting purposes shall be hollow.

17. No private soldier, not qualified to be a member of a shooting party, shall be allowed to possess a rifle, carbine or gun of his own.

18. Fire-arms and ammunition used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government, shall be kept in the squadron, battery or company store-chest in charge of the squadron sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants or color-sergeants. They will be issued by the above-named non-commissioned officers, on production of a pass in which they are specified, and this duty shall not be delegated to any other person. The armourer sergeant (or, in the case of a battery, the Section Officer) will sign the specification of fire-arms on the pass, and no arms shall be issued unless he certifies that they are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

19. All fire-arms issued from the store-chest and unused ammunition shall be returned to the sergeant in charge who will sign to their receipt on the shooting pass when the party comes back to camp or lines. All arms kept for sporting purposes shall be entered on the "daily state" of the Corps or Detachment; and shall be shown as "present," "on pass," or "absent."

20. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART IV.

Rules for dealing with Offences.

* * * * * *

30. Any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shooting without a pass shall be tried by court-martial, and shall, on conviction, be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. Also any member of a shooting party, who commits any breach of these rules resulting in material injury to person or property, shall be tried by court-marital. Cases of all other breaches of the rules shall be reported to the General Officer Commanding the District for orders.

* * * * * *

33. If any breach of these rules, or any act committed by a member of a shooting party results in an affray with natives, or in material injury to person or property, and the offender or offenders cannot be identified, all shooting-passes will be prohibited in the corps or detachment, or in the district, for a period not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

NOTICE.

The following rules which have been prescribed by Government in connection with the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers in India should be explained in all villages where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, so that the villagers may have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with shooting parties :—

1. No European soldier or non-commissioned officer shall go out shooting without a pass.

2. Each pass will be granted to a party of three soldiers. The party will be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter.

3. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

4. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, temple or mosque, or shoot close to them. If supplies are required the interpreter will go to the village for them.

5. No member of the party shall speak to native women.

6. They shall not shoot at peafowl (unless specially permitted on pass) or at monkeys or dogs and shall not shoot over standing crops.

7. The inhabitants of villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting shall on no account unwarrantably interfere with members of a shooting party.

8. Landlords, headmen and village police are warned that they are expected to give assistance in avoiding disputes between villagers and soldiers out shooting, and that they must see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are reported to the proper authorities.

9. If the villagers generally or a considerable number of them make an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party and the actual offenders are not brought to justice, the villagers are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

10. Villagers should on no account take the law into their own hands, but should lodge any complaints they may have to make in a legal manner.

B 1740—3

97

Forest

No. of 1901

Camp Sabarkad Amirkali

Forwarded to the divan of Lavanur for information and record.

Abul

File 15/4/01 N.S.

100

as above

Belw. G. K. No 1783 of 16-3-1901

Judicial Department

No.

Dharwar
April 1901

Copy forwarded for information to the Assistant Political Agent.

Ramanath T.

Asst clerk

J. No 287
11-4-1901

Forest 98

Licence to Hunt and Shoot.

Subject to the rules prescribed below, permission is hereby granted to Mr. of for a period of twelve months from the day of 190 to the day of 190, to hunt or shoot within any of the marginally noted Reserved and protected forests of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) in which hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a licence.

2. The permission shall not entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two stags and bulls of the following species of animal, viz:-

Rules.

[Here enter Rules 1 to 13 and appendix

[Here inter station] Granted this ~~day~~ the day of 190.

Signature

Conservator of Forests

Circle.

Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5627, dated 18th Aug. 1903.

Revenue Department

No: 8167 dated 20th November 1902

To – The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue & Agriculture (Forests)

Sir,

It was recently brought to the notice of the Bombay Government that with a view to the preservation of game in certain tracts, rules were required for the regulation of the hunting shooting &c in the protected and reserved forests of the Presidency. Draft rules under section 31 of the Indian Forest Act were accordingly drawn up in consultation with the local Revenue and Forest officers and the Bombay Natural History Society, and I am directed to forward herewith a copy of these rules as revised by the Remembrancer of legal affairs and accepted by the Government.

2. The rules have been modelled mainly on those in force in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh with one important exception. It is proposed to charge a small fee for the grant of a license to shoot in such forests as it may be decided to notify under the rules and to allow no exemptions. There is a consensus of opinion among the officers consulted that fees should be charged but the recommendations as to the class sportsmen who should be exempted are very various. The Governor in Council believes that there is more liklihood of the rules being acceptable to the whole community, or at least to those interested, and on that account being worked satisfactorily, if no exemptions.

at all were allowed. Non-officials would regard the exemption of officials as favouritism, and no list of preveleged officials could be devised which would not involve invidious distinction between classes. It has been decided therefore, after full consideration to charge a fee of Rs 25 for an annual license, and thus prevent the destruction of game in notified tracts by native shikaris, while according reasonable facilities for sport under moderate restrictions to all sportsmen alike. It does not appear to the Governor in Council that any official has a claim to exemption from the payment of a moderate fee for shooting in specially notified tracts, while he has opportunity of free shooting in other tracts.

3. The rules were published provisionally in the Bombay Government Gazette under Government Notification No. 1339 dated 25th February 1902, and persons who had any objections to urge were required to submit them in writing to Government within 3 months from that date. The petitions received disclose no grounds for any alteration.

4. Under the proviso to Section 77 of the Indian Forest act the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary to the final publication of these rules. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to obtain that sanction at any early date.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. J. Morison
Acting Secretary to
Government.

No. 742 F, dated 16th July 1903.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8167, dated the 20th November 1902 together with a copy of draft rules under the Indian forest act, which the Government of Bombay propose to issue, for the regulation of hunting, shooting &c, in the reserved and protected forests of that Presidency.

2. In reply, I am to state that, subject to the remarks made below, the draft rules are approved by the Government of India.

(i) As sections 25 (i) and 31 (j) [illegible] act 1878, give no power [illegible] licenses, any rules [illegible] tions for the levy [illegible] ment of [illegible] and the [illegible] therefore be omitted [illegible] the provision regarding [illegible] the salary of the forest guard [illegible] in draft rule 16, should be [illegible] There is no objection to the levy of a fee [illegible] posed for the grant of a license, but its payment as well as the liability for the salary of the forest guard, should, it is considered, be prescribed as in other provinces, by executive order as conditions precedent to, and regulating the grant of, a license. It appears advisable therefore that the exact form of the license should be left to the Government to prescribe and not be included in the rules.

(ii) The words "as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890)," in the enactment are unnecessary and may be omitted.

(iii) The only portion of Sections (25 (i) and 31 (j) of

of the Act to which the words "or explosion of dynamite" in clause (a) of the Rule can be referred, is the word "fishing". Section 75 (d) does not seem to authorize a general prohibition against the explosion of dynamite in water. Clause (a) should therefore follow the existing rule more closely and be altered thus:-

Bombay Government Notification No. 6254, dated 25th July 1894.

"(a) the poisoning of rivers or other waters and the explosion of dynamite therein for the purpose of killing or catching fish."

3. I am to forward a revised draft of the rules in question, in which the changes indicated above, and also some formal and verbal alterations have been made. The Government of India trust that these revised rules will meet [illegible] wishes of the Governor in Council, and if so, [illegible] the sanction of the Governor [illegible] to their publication [illegible] Indian Forest Act, 1878.

[illegible] Government of India [illegible] desirability of dealing [illegible] the game laws [illegible] the Government of [illegible] due course be consulted [illegible]. The rules now proposed follow [illegible] force in other provinces, and the Government of India approve of their issue in anticipation of any further steps that may be taken, so that the same degree of protection may be secured in the forests of the Bombay Presidency as is already enjoyed in other parts of India.

I have, &c.

J. Caillier

Secretary to the Government of India.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1903.

No. 8627. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (i) Section 31, clause (j) and Section 75, clause (d) of Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878) and in supersession of Government Notification No. 6254, dated 25th July 1894, published at page 751 of part I of the Bombay Government Gazette (except in regard to the province of Sind), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.

1. The following acts are absolutely prohibited in all Reserved and Protected forests:

(a) The poisoning of rivers or other waters, and the explosion of dynamite therein for the purpose of killing or catching fish.

(b) The setting of spring guns.

(c) The taking, wounding or killing of big game other than tiger, panther, wolf, hyena, wild dog, pig or bear, over water or salt licks.

(d) Wounding or killing the females of deer, antilope, or bison.

(e) Wounding or killing any game birds or hares during the close season fixed in the appendix.

(2). The setting of snares or traps is prohibited in all reserved and Protected forests except with the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

3. (a) In any Reserved or Protected forests or portion of Reserved or Protected forests to which the local Government may, for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals which are coming rare, or for both of these purposes, apply this and the

the following rules by a notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette, hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Conservator of forests.

(b) Every license issued under clause (a) of these rules shall permit the holder only to hunt and shoot, and shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its grant in any Reserved or Protected Forest in the Presidency to which these rules are made applicable under clause (a) subject to the condition that before it be acted on in any Forest Division in which the licensee does not reside or exercise any jurisdiction, it must be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(c) No such license shall entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two stags or bulls of each species of animal to be specified in the license according to a list to be prepared for each forest Division by the Conservator of Forests.

4. Licenses shall not be refused except for special reasons to be stated in writing.

5. Wounded game may be pursued into the forests of the division adjoining that for which the license is valid or into a forest closed under Rule 8.

6. A license granted under these rules shall not be transferable.

7. Every person to whom a license has been granted under these rules, and who is found hunting, shooting, snaring or trapping in any forest to which these rules apply, shall on demand by any Forest, Police or Revenue Officer, produce his license

8. The Conservator may, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest officer and the Collector, declare that any particular forest or part of a forest is wholly closed for a term of years or annually for a specified season. He may also prohibit the taking, wounding or killing of any particular species of animal in any specified tract of forest, with a view to the preservation of such species, but any such order shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner. In such forests the validity of licenses granted under these rules does not extend or is modified accordingly provided that gazetted officers whose jurisdiction extends to such forests or persons holding licenses on which the Divisional Forest officer has endorsed special permission to that effect, may kill pig, tigers and other dangerous or destructive animals in such forests. Such special permission shall not be given for a longer period than one month in any case.

9. If any person to whom permission under Rule 2 or a license under Rule 3 has been granted commits a breach of any provision of the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) as amended by the Forest Act 1890 (V of 1890) or of any rules made thereunder he shall be liable to the penalty of having the permission or license as the case may be, cancelled by the Divisional Forest officer in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) or otherwise. An appeal against the cancellation of the permission or the license by the Divisional Forest officer shall lie to the Collector, and

and appeal in case of dismissal of the
e by the Collector, to the Commissioner

Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

10. In any case where the Divisional Forest Officer or Conservator thinks it advisable he may direct that a forest Guard or other person shall accompany the camp of any license holder hunting or shooting in forests, with the object of seeing that forest rules are not infringed by camp followers.

11. The word "hunting" as used in these rules, includes tracking for the purpose of discovering the lie of wild animals provided that any person holding a license not prohibited from employed any number of trackers.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offences by injury to the forest or its produce or of any other offence punishable under the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) as amended by the Forest Act 1890 (V of 1890).

13. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to cancel any privileges granted to resident wild tribes except by the express order of the Collector, or to preclude the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest Officer or Collector to resident villagers on special occasions.

[N.B. Forest in which wild tribes have been given the privilege of hunting will not generally be notified under Rule 3.]

Appendix

The game birds referred to in Rule (c) are as below and the close season is fixed as follows:-

		Close season
Sand-grouse	Pterdeles fasciatus Pterocluras exustus	1st April to 30th September
Pea fowl	Pavo cristatus	do — do
Jungle fowl		do — do
Spur-fowl		do — do
Partridge		1st April to 30th September
Rain-quail		do — do
Bush-quail		do — do
Bustard-quail		do — do
Bustard		do — do
Lik-florican		do — do
Whistling-teal		1st June to 30th September
Cotton-teal		do — do
Comb-duck		do — do
Spot-bill-duck		do — do

The close season for Hare is 1st April to 30th September.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council

J. W. McIlwraith Mackenzie
Chief Secretary to Government

Rules under the Indian Forest Act.

Rules for the preservation of game in reserved and protected forests.

No: 5627

Revenue department

Bombay Castle. 18th August 1903.

Read Government Resolution No: 1339 dated 25-2-1902.

Petition from Mr. Narayana Rao Bhikaji Jogalkar, inhabitant of Bhorkal in the Satara Taluk of the Satara District, dated 1st March 1902 — Requesting, in the circumstances stated, that paragraph 2 of the rules regarding the prohibition against snares or traps may be omitted.

Government memorandum No: 3602, dated 27th May 1902.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests N. C. No: 672 dated 28th may 1902.

Memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, S. C. No: 1260 dated 3rd june 1902.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests C. C. No: 753 dated 4th june 1902.

Letter from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind circle No: 979 dated 5th june 1902.

Letter from the Commissioner C. D. No: R. 2422 dated 3rd june 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No: 1568 dated 6th June 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner N. D. No: 5085 dated 7th june 1902

Letter from the Commissioner S. D. No: 4004 dated 4th August 1902.

Stating with reference to Government memorandum No: 3602 dated 27th May 1902 — that they have not received any petitions of objections to the draft rules in question.

Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur No: 3607, dated 7th June 1902 - stating that he has received no petitions of objections to the draft rules.

Memorandum from the Commissioner C.D. No: R-2732, dated 23rd June 1902 - Forwarding copy of a letter No: 5606 dated the 17th idem, from the Collector of Poona.

Memorandum from the Commissioner N.D. No: 8963 dated 8th October 1902 - Forwarding a letter No: 8605 dated 3rd idem, from the Collector of Thana, who states that he has not received any petitions of objections to the draft rules; and makes remarks.

Petition from Gopalaje Bhikaje Sawashi and others, inhabitants of the village of Baleghar Taluk Wai, District Satara, dated 3rd October 1902 - Praying, in the circumstances stated that their village may be excluded from the operations of the proposed rules.

Letter to the Government of India Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests) No: 8167 dated 20 November 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner C.D. No: R-33 dated 8th January 1903 - Submitting a letter No: 11593, dated 21st December 1902, from the Collector of Poona, who states that no petitions objecting to the rules for the preservation of game in forests were received.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests) No: 7427, dated 6th July 1903.

Resolution - The revised draft rules forwarded by the Government of India should be published in the Bombay Government Gazette for general information.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the license specified in Rule 3 should be in the form appended and should be issued on payment of a fee of Rs 25, and that, if a forest guard or other person accompanies the camp under Rule 10, his salary should be borne by the license-holder.

3. Copies of the notification should be forwarded to the Oriental Translator to Government with a request that he will be good enough to translate it into Marathi, Gujarati and Canarese and forward the translations when ready to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, who should supply printed copies of the translations, and of the rules in English to the officers concerned in accordance with their requirements which should be communicated direct to the Superintendent of the Press.

4. The Remembrancer of legal affairs should be requested with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No: 5754, dated 9th August 1893 to submit for approval the requisite addendum for insertion in the compilation of general rules in force in the Revenue department.

5. Twenty copies of these rules should be furnished to the Government of India

G. J. Mead
Under Secretary to
Government.

No: 6360 of 1903.

Dharwar September 1903.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance, to the Assistant Political Agent, Dharwar

Sd/ H. B. Jambhekar
Head Clerk

Below No: 6360 dated September 1903 from the Political Agent, Dharwar.

No: 263 of 1903.

Dharwar 23rd September

Forwarded to the Dewan of Savanoor, for information and return.

Sd/ G. Monteath:-
Assistant Political
Agent, Dharwar.

No: 468 of 1903.

Savanoor 26. 9. 1903.

Copy kept and original returned with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent.

Dewan of Savanoor.

Compared by
K.B. Ellikalamdini

No 6324, 13 December 1[illegible]

From

The Conservator of Forests S.C.

To

The Commissioner S.D.

Sir,

It has been brought to my notice that the boundaries between Govt. ~~and~~ forest land and foreign territory are in many places not so clearly defined as would seem necessary in the interests of forest protection. I, therefore, have the honour to inquire whether there is any objection to boundary lines being cleared and boundary marks being ~~provided~~ erected by the Forest Dept. provided such lines are marked strictly in accordance with Revenue Survey maps of the frontier villages or whether the matter would have to be referred to Govt. before action can be taken.

2. The existing boundary marks along the frontiers are often mere heaps of stones placed at all sorts

2. ... boundary marks in the forest

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sorts of distances up to a mile or more apart, hidden by the jungle which has sprung up around them, still of course they can be found and there should be no great difficulty in tracing out straight lines between them. Disputes might arise in dealing with a frontier line unless representatives of both sides were associated in the work, especially if encroachments were detected, consequently it may seem necessary to refer the question to Govt. in order that proper arrangements may be made.

3. The Foreign states involved are Mysore, Goa, Bhor, Savantwadi, Kolhapur Habeli and other minor states.

I have &c
Sd/ J. B. Fry
Conservator of Forests S.C.

No 4395 of 25 Decr/04

Copy forwarded to the Collector of Dharwar for favour of any remarks he may have to make.

Sd. R. M. Kennedy
A. Comm.r S.D.

No 8 of 18th January 1902.

Copy forwarded to the 1st Assistant Collector, Dharwar, for favour of opinion and report at an early date. 107

Sd: C. C. Boyd.
A. Collector of Dharwar.

No 2032
Camp Gadag
18 January 1902

Copies forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for early report

Sd
First Assistant Collector
Adl

18-1-02
R D Joshi
J. Naro

No

18-1-02

Forwarded to the Chief Constable & Range Forest officer for favour of early report

R D Joshi
Diwan

Please return

a reply has been made to the Measurer whose report may be awaited R D Joshi
18-1-02

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No 38 of 1902

To,
The Jt. C. & A. P. A.
Dharwar

4-2-02

Sir,

With refce to your memo no 2032 dated 15 ult: I beg to state that there is no objection to boundary lines between the Mulkeri Jungle & Govt Forest lands being cleared & boundary marks being erected by the Govt Forest Deptt

2. At present there are between the two Jungles stone or Earthen boundary marks of the size mentioned in the margin at a distance ranging between 1/15 & 1/3 of a mile. The measurements

12 ft long × 3 ft broad & 2½ ft high.

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~~Was~~ on personal inspection reports that the existing marks are in repair. Some of these are however hidden by the jungle; & none of them can be regarded as permanent marks. The proposal ~~[illegible]~~ to clearly ~~[illegible]~~ demarcate the boundaries — the type is a desirable one.

3 ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ When the forest ~~[illegible]~~ & D. undertakes the work, they should be requested to give an intimation to the Diwan in order that the State measures may be directed to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Urgent

No 824 of 1901
27 Decr 1901

Sale of bamboos

To, The Agent Pol: Agent
Dharwar

Sir, I have the honor to represent the favour of orders on this office No 120 dated 4 Novr 1901 reporting for confirmation the sale of 10,000 bamboos in the Mulkeri forest of this State. The sale has been made subject to the conditions that (1) the cuttings shall be made between 1 Decr 1901 & 30 April 1902 & (2) half the amount of the price shall be paid in advance & the other half on 10 Feb: 1902, but as no orders have yet been recd the period of cutting will have to be varied from January to May 1902 or a smaller no of bamboos may be expected to be removed this season. At any rate delay in the issue of orders is likely to affect the expected revenue & hence this refce. I have &c

N. D. Desai
Diwan

No. 2410 of 1897-98

From,

W. J. Bethano, Esquire
Deputy Conservator of
Forests S.C.

To,

The Commissioner S.D.

Belgaum 15 July 1897

Sir,

2 issue of pass

In forwarding for perusal the accompanying passes No. 258 and 264 dated the 6 inst., covering the transit of forest produce from the Honaje Nalla which is in the Sangli State I have the honor to point out that the passes thus issued do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the Rules passed by Govt under section 41 of Forest Act, in as much as under rules 5 and 6 any forest produce imported into British India should be supported by a foreign pass and in the case of timber of large scantling, by a foreign

property mark in forms which have been provisionally registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle" into which it is sought to import such forest produce and such foreign pass must bear the signature of some officer or other person, whose name or official designation has been duly registered in the said office as an officer or person duly authorized to sign such passes." The omission to comply with the above rules leaves Forest officers no other alternative than to confiscate such property, thus causing much inconvenience to the public.

2 It is not only the Sangli State that fails to observe our pass Rules but all the other States, including Mysore and Janjira for they export forest

produce beyond their jurisdiction without observing the rules in question.

3. I would therefore ask that you will kindly take such measures as will lead to a proper observance of the rules in question by all the States referred to above.

I have &c
Sd/ W. G. Bettam
Dy. Conservator of F.S.C.

No. 2748 of 1899
Belgaum 21 July 1899

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Political Agent, Dharwar with a request that the necessary measures may be taken with a view to the proper observance of the Rules referred to by the Deputy Conservator of Forests

Sd/ E. J. Ebden
Commr. S.D.

No. 6653 Dharwar
28th July 1897

Copy forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent for information and for communication to the Divan.

[illegible]

Political Agent

No 178 of 1897

Forwarded to R.B. Divan of Savanur for information & return, after reading a copy can shd be taken that the State officers are acquainted with, & observe the Forest rules in force in the Presidency

[illegible]
ADC

29-7-97

Recd
1-8-97.

No 1 of 1897/98.

Savanur 1st August 1897

Returned with compliments to the assistant Political Agent Savanur by taking a copy of this

[illegible]
Divan of Savanur.

Below course ending with [redacted]
No 592 dated 13 July 1901 from
the Assistant Political Agent.

12

Forest:

No 625 of 1901

15 Sepr 1901

Forwarded with compliments to the Manr of Bankapur for favour of opinion after consultation with the Range Forest officer of this Taluka.

2 A reference was made to the Range F. officer on the subject but no reply has been received from him. I shall therefore be obliged if the Manr will kindly furnish information on the following points.

[redacted] whether forest passes are issued for the transport of timber [redacted] (which term it is presumed includes fuel & firewood) in [redacted] forest occupied & inam land in a neighbouring village from such village to any other village, & if so what officer has

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[illegible] to issue such passes & whether such passes are issued on payment of any fees or without fee?

(11) Whether such passes are issued for the transport of timber or including fuel & firewood in forest occupied & inam land in a first village, from such village to another village & if so by what officer such passes are issued & whether such passes are issued on payment of fees or without fee.

Note – The terms forest occupied & inam lands used above refer to such lands as have not been constituted forests.

3 It is presumed that the occupants of forest occupied land & holders of inam land have nothing to cut such kinds of trees on their lands as have not been reserved

by Govt. Are the occupants & holders required to obtain passes for the transport of such trees, when cut, from, their village (whether forest or khas mahal) to any other village. By what authority are passes issued & whether they are issued on payment of fees, or without fees in respect of such trees

4 The favour of an early reply will oblige

N D Joshi
Diwan

No. 4295 of 1901/Ch.

A3

From

Framroze R. Joshi, Esquire,
Superintendent,
Government Central Press,
Bombay;

To

The Dewan of
Savanur.

Government Central Press,
Bombay, 22nd November 1901.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 746 dated 9th instant, I have the honor to return the sample pages of the Forest Pass books therewith received, and to inform you that the pass books, therein asked for, were forwarded to you on the 16th instant, by book post.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant

Framroze R. Joshi
Superintendent
Government Central Press.

Ch. Ent.
25-11-01
R. S. Fisher

(2990)

(120)

Forest Pass No. 414451

From पासून To पर्यंत.

Road रस्ता

Name of Holder. पास घेणाराचें नांव.	Description of Produce. मालाचें वर्णन.	Quantity. संख्या.	Value. किंमत.	Time allowed. मुदत.

Camp मुक्काम

Date तारीख 2/-11 /1900

Pass to be returned to

ज्यास पास परत द्यावयाचा त्याचें नांव

(Signature.)

(सही).

117

1000-1-94

Your Pass

to be returned please.

Stakeleer

Rue de Forcalq,

Mme de Mun

1169
1900

(120)

Forest Pass. No. 93

From पासून To पर्यंत.

Road रस्ता

Name of Holder. पास घेणाराचें नांव.	Description of Produce. मालाचें वर्णन.	Quantity संख्या.	Value. किंमत.	Time allowed. मुदत.
			7 0 0	

Camp मुक्कामि

Date तारीख 28/10/10

Pass to be returned to
पास पास परत द्यावयाचा त्याचें नांव

(Signature.)
सही.

118

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 4020

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1886.

117

To

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to report what is the practice in the States under your charge with regard to grazing fees on State lands, and to what extent free grazing is allowed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

120

No 2342 of 1886

Dhamtari 22d. July 86

Forwarded to the Devan of Travancore for information

[illegible]
Dep. Collr
Col: agent

Forest Pass. No. 106700

From पासून To पर्यंत

Road रस्ता

Name of Holder. पास घेणाराचें नांव.	Description of Produce. मालाचें वर्णन.	Quantity. संख्या.	Value. किंमत.	Time allowed. मुदत.

Camp मुक्काम

Date-तारीख

Pass to be returned to

पास परत द्यावयाचा त्याचें नांव

(Signature.)

(सही.)

DIVISIONAL

(120)

Inamdar's Pass

To be returned please.

Attached

१. ह्या बुकांत पास नं. 10660 ते नं. 10670 पर्यंत आहेत व प्रत्येक पासावर डि. फा. आफिसर यांचा शिक्का केला आहे.

२. कानसरव्हेटर साहेब यांनीं फारेष्ट आक्टांतील रुळीप्रमाणें पास देण्याचा अधिकार ज्यास दिला आहे त्यानेंच, पास देण्याच्या शर्तीप्रमाणें, पास देण्याचे आहेत.

३. हे बुक [illegible] जंगलांतील माल नेरगत करण्याकरिता कबुलायतीचें कलम प्रमाणें दिलें आहे. ता. 7 माहे [illegible] सन 194[illegible]

[illegible]

डि. फा. आ.

148 of 1896

118

Camp Savanur

Dated 28th August 1896

Sirs

The Dewan should report how many and Kashew nuts are in Kulkeri jungle and so on.

F. Anderson

Recd
8/8/96.

[illegible]

0 / 148 8 0
28 8 0

119.

The D wan std report how many mango trees, or in Malkerin punch : + whether their produce is sold or not +

+ Kashew nuttree

26 8 96

S. en-Br
90
1926
OMB

DG
ABA.

statement of 5 years was wrong
and Sivan is asked to

Below No: 705 / 29-1-98 from the Political Agent forwarding No: 3788 / 23-1-98 of the Divisional Forest Officer R. D. Kamara, requesting publicity of sale notice of timber at Halgal depôt: ~~on 21st Feb 1898~~.

Misc.

No: 21 of 1898

~~4th February~~ January 1898.

Respectfully returned to the Collector and Political Agent.

2 Due publicity has been given to the accompanying notice.

G.C. Dewan of Sarpang

No. 375 of 1903.

Naregal, 27 November 1903.

Forwd.

Memorandum:-

The accompanying Kanarese and Marathi copies of Notification No. 5627 dated the 18th August last, are for--warded to the Dewan of Savanoor, for publication.

This has reference to his No. 468 dated the 26th September 1903.

Assistant political Agent.

Dharwar.

27/11

In 20704.

124

No 598 of 1903. Savanur.
3rd Decr 1903.

4 Kanarese & Marathi

The accompanying copies of notification are forwarded to the Range Forest officer for information & publication

RM

3/12

Below A.P. Agent's No 758 dated 26-9-1900 below Pol. Agent's No 688 dated 22-9-1900
Below Divisional Forest Officer N.W. Kanara's letter No 1329 of 1900 dated 15-9-1900 asking to give them as wide a publicity in the Savanur state the sale notice of timber at the Haliyal depot.

No 449 of 1900.
2nd October 1900.

Returned with compliments to the A.P. Agent Dharwar.

2. The U.S. respectfully begs to state that the notice was duly published in the big villages of this state.

125

H. Diwan Savanur

रेव्हिन्यू डिपार्टमेंट.

मुक्काम जंजिरे मुंबई, तारीख १८ मांहे आगस्ट सन १९०३.

नंबर ६६२७.—सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा), ह्याचें कलम २९, रकम (आयू), कलम ३१, रकम (जे), व कलम ७३, रकम (ड), ह्यांवरून दिलेले अधिकार चालवून व मुंबई सरकारी गझेट, भाग १, ह्याच्या ७९१ व्या पृष्ठावर प्रसिद्ध केलेला सरकारचा जाहिरनामा नंबर ६२९४, तारीख २५ मांहे जुलै सन १८९४ हा (सिंधप्रांत खेरीज करून इतर ठिकाणीं) रद्द करून आलीजा गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल यांनीं, गव्हर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांच्या आगाऊ मंजुरीनिशीं, सिंध शिवायकरून बाकीच्या मुंबई इलाख्यांतील राखलेल्या व संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांमध्यें, शिकार करणें, गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करणें, पाणी विषारी करणें व सांपळे किंवा फांस लावून ठेवणें, या गोष्टींचें नियमन करण्यासाठीं खालील कानू केल्या आहेत:—

१. सगळ्या राखलेल्या व संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांमध्यें खालील कृत्यें करण्याची सक्त मनाई आहे—

(अ) मासे मारण्याच्या किंवा धरण्याच्या कारणासाठीं नद्यांचें किंवा इतर जलसंचयांचें पाणी विषारी करणें किंवा त्यांत डायनामैट उडविणें;

(ब) स्प्रिंग बंदुकी लावणें;

(क) वाघ, चित्ता, लांडगा, तरस, जंगली कुत्रा, डुकर किंवा अस्वल शिवायकरून इतर मोठीं जनावरें पाण्यावर किंवा मिठाचा थर असलेल्या जमीनीवर धरणें, जखमी करणें किंवा ठार मारणें;

(ड) हरणें, काळवीट किंवा गवे ह्यांच्या माद्या जखमी करणें किंवा ठार मारणें;

(इ) परिशिष्टांत ठरविलेल्या बंद मोसमेंत कोणतेही शिकारीचे पक्षी किंवा ससे जखमी करणें किंवा ठार मारणें.

२. डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराच्या लेखी परवानगीवांचून, कोणत्याही राखलेल्या किंवा संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांत सांपळे किंवा फांस लावून ठेवण्याची मनाई आहे.

३. (अ) ज्या कोणत्याही राखलेल्या किंवा संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांस किंवा राखलेल्या किंवा संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांच्या भागांस स्थानिक सरकाराकडून, जंगलाची बरोबर जतन करण्याच्या किंवा दुर्मिळ होत चाललेल्या जनावरांचें रक्षण करण्याच्या कारणासाठीं किंवा ह्या दोन्ही कारणांसाठीं, ही व ह्यापुढील कानू, मुंबई सरकारी गझेटांत जाहिरनामा प्रसिद्ध करून, लागू करण्यांत येतील त्या जंगलांत किंवा जंगलांच्या भागांत, लैसेन्स असल्याशिवाय, शिकार करण्याची व गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करण्याची मनाई आहे. हा लैसेन्स कान्सर्व्हेटर आफ् फारेस्टकडून मिळेल.

(ब) ह्या कानूची रकम (अ) हीअन्वयें दिलेल्या दरेक लैसेन्सावरून त्याच्या धारण करणाराला फक्त शिकार करण्याची व गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करण्यांची परवानगी मिळेल, व तो लैसेन्स, ह्या इलाक्यांतील ज्या कोणत्याही संरक्षण केलेल्या किंवा राखलेल्या जंगलास ह्या कानू रकम (अ) अन्वयें लागू करण्यांत आलेल्या असतील त्या जंगलांत, तो दिल्याच्या तारखेपासून एक वर्षपर्यंत व्यवहारोपयोगी असेल; मात्र, लैसेन्सवाला ज्या फारेस्ट डिव्हिजनमध्यें राहत नसेल किंवा कोणतीही हुकुमत चालवीत नसेल त्या डिव्हिजनमध्यें त्या लैसेन्साचा अमल होण्याच्या आधीं त्यावर डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरची मखलासी झाली पाहिजे.

(क) अशा कोणत्याही लैसेन्सावरून त्याच्या धारण करणाराला, कान्सर्व्हेटर आफ् फारेस्टस् यानें दरेक फारेस्ट डिव्हिजनसाठीं तयार करावयाच्या यादीप्रमाणें त्या लैसेन्सांत दाखल करावयाच्या जना-

वरांच्या दरेक जातीपैकीं दोनपेक्षां जास्त नरांची शिकार करण्याचा किंवा गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करण्याचा अधिकार प्राप्त होणार नाहीं.

४. विशेष कारणाशिवाय (हीं कारणें लिहून दिलीं पाहिजेत) लैसेन्स देण्याचें नाकारतां कामा नये.

५. जखमी झालेल्या प्राण्यांचा, लैसेन्स ज्या डिव्हिजनकरितां दिलेला असेल त्या डिव्हिजनला लागून असलेल्या डिव्हिजनच्या जंगलांत किंवा कानू ८ अन्वयें बंद केलेल्या जंगलांत पाठलाग करण्याचा अख्त्यार आहे.

६. ह्या कानूंअन्वयें दिलेला लैसेन्स दुसऱ्यास तबदील करून देतां येणार नाहीं.

७. ज्या कोणत्याही मनुष्यास ह्या कानूंअन्वयें लैसेन्स दिलेला असून जो ह्या कानू लागू असलेल्या कोणत्याही जंगलामध्यें शिकार करतांना, गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करतांना, किंवा सापळे किंवा फांस लावून ठेवतांना आढळून येईल, त्यानें, कोणत्याही जंगलाच्या, पोलीसच्या किंवा मुलकी अमलदारानें तो लैसेन्स मागितला असतां, तो हजर केला पाहिजे.

८. कान्सर्व्हेटरास, डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराच्या व कलेक्टराच्या शिफारशीवरून, अमुक जंगल किंवा जंगलाचा भाग कांहीं वर्षांच्या मुदतीपर्यंत किंवा दरसाल विवक्षित मोसमांत अगदीं बंद आहे असें ठरविण्याचा अख्त्यार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणें त्याला, कोणत्याही विवक्षित जातींच्या प्राण्यांच्या रक्षणासाठीं, जंगलाच्या कोणत्याही विवक्षित प्रदेशांत त्या जातींच्या प्राण्यांस धरण्याची, जखमी करण्याची किंवा ठार मारण्याची मनाई करण्याचा अख्त्यार आहे. परंतु असा कोणताही हुकुम कमिशनराकडून तपासला जाण्यास पात्र असेल. अशा जंगलांमध्यें, ह्या कानूंअन्वयें दिलेले लैसेन्स कायदेशीर होणार नाहींत किंवा ते फेरफारानें कायदेशीर होतील: मात्र, ज्या गझेटेड अमलदारांची हुकुमत अशा जंगलांत चालत असेल त्यांना, किंवा डुकरें, वाघ व इतर भयंकर किंवा नाशकारक जनावरें ठार मारण्याची विशेष परवानगी ज्या लैसेन्सांवर डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरानें लिहून दिलेली असेल ते लैसेन्स धारण करणाऱ्या मनुष्यांना अशा जंगलांत डुकरें, वाघ व इतर भयंकर किंवा नाशकारक जनावरें ठार मारतां येतील. अशी विशेष परवानगी, कोणत्याही बाबतींत, एका महिन्याहून जास्त मुदतीची देतां कामा नये.

९. ज्या कोणत्याही मनुष्यास कानू २ अन्वयें परवानगी किंवा कानू ३ अन्वयें लैसेन्स दिलेला असेल, त्याकडून. सन १८९० चा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८९० चा ९ वा) यावरून सुधारलेला सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा) ह्याच्या किंवा त्याअन्वयें केलेल्या कोणत्याही कानूंच्या कोणत्याही ठरावाचा भंग झाल्यास, तो, प्रसंगाप्रमाणें, ती परवानगी किंवा लैसेन्स डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराकडून रद्द केला जाण्याच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल; व ही शिक्षा, सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा) ह्याअन्वयें किंवा इतर प्रकारें तो ज्या शिक्षेस पात्र असेल त्याशिवाय आणखी होईल. डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराच्या परवानगी किंवा लैसेन्स रद्द केल्याच्या हुकुमावर अपील कलेक्टराकडे चालेल व तें अपील कलेक्टरानें नामंजूर केल्यास दुसरें अपील कमिशनरकडे चालेल व कमिशनरनें दिलेला निकाल अखेरचा असेल.

१०. ज्या कोणत्याही बाबतींत तसें करणें डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरास किंवा कान्सर्व्हेटरास योग्य वाटेल त्या बाबतींत त्याला, जंगलांत शिकार करणाऱ्या किंवा गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही लैसेन्स धारण करणाऱ्या मनुष्याच्या स्वारींतील म णसडून जंगलसंबंधी कानूंचा भंग होऊं नये ह्यणून त्या स्वारीबरोबर एकादा फारेस्ट गार्ड किंवा इतर मनुष्य देण्याविषयीं हुकूम करण्याचा अख्त्यार आहे.

११. ह्या कानूंत उपयोग केलेल्या "शिकार करणें" ह्या संज्ञेंत, जंगली जनावरांच्या बैठकीच्या जागा शोधून काढण्यासाठीं माग काढणें याचा समावेश होतो: मात्र, लैसेन्स धारण करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही मनुष्यास कितीही माग काढणारे लावण्याची मनाई नाहीं.

१२. ह्या कानूंतील कोणत्याही ठरावावरून, जंगलास किंवा जंगलाच्या उत्पन्नास नुकसानी करण्याच्या कोणत्याही अपराधाबद्दलच्या, किंवा सन १८९० चा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८९० चा ९ वा) यावरून सुधारलेला सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा) याअन्वयें शिक्षा होण्याजोग्या इतर कोणत्याही अपराधाबद्दलच्या पात्रतेंतून कोणताही मनुष्य मुक्त होतो असें समजूं नये.

१३. ह्या कानूंतील कोणत्याही ठरावावरून, जंगलांत राहणाऱ्या जंगली लोकांस दिलेल्या कोणत्याही सवलतींस, कलेक्टरनें स्पष्ट हुकुम काढल्याशिवाय, बाध येतो असें किंवा जंगलानजिक राहणाऱ्या गांवकऱ्यांस विशेष प्रसंगीं विशेष परवानगी देण्यास डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरास किंवा कलेक्टरास मनाई होते असें समजूं नये.

[टीप —ज्या जंगलामध्यें जंगली लोकांस शिकार करण्याची सवलत दिलेली आहे त्याच्या संबंधानें कानू ३ अन्वयें सामान्यपणें जाहिरनामा काढण्यांत येणार नाहीं.]

परिशिष्ट.

कानू १ (इ) ह्यांत उल्लेख केलेले शिकारीचे पक्षी पुढें लिहिल्याप्रमाणें असून बंदीचा मोसम खालीलप्रमाणें आहे :—

पक्ष्यांचीं नांवें.	बंदीचा मोसम.
पाकुंडी	१ एप्रिलपासून ३० सप्टेंबरपर्यंत.
मोर व लांडोर	कित्ता कित्ता.
रान कोंबडा	कित्ता कित्ता.
कोकदर	कित्ता कित्ता.
तितर	कित्ता कित्ता.
लाहुरी	कित्ता कित्ता.
गाजी	कित्ता कित्ता.
हुंब किंवा माळढोक	कित्ता कित्ता.
तनमोर	कित्ता कित्ता.
बदक	१ जून पासून ३० सप्टेंबर पर्यंत.

सशांच्या संबंधानें बंदीचा मोसम झटला ह्मणजे तारीख १ माहे एप्रिलपासून तारीख ३० माहे सप्टेंबर पर्यंत होय.

आलीजा नेक नामदार गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल यांच्या हुकुमावरून,

जे. डब्ल्यू. पी. म्यूर-म्याकेंझी,

चीफ सेक्रेटरी निसबत सरकार.

(True translation)

S. G. JAYAKAR,

Ag. Oriental Translator to Government.

ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟಮೆಂಟ.

ಮುಕ್ಕಾಮು ಜಂಜಿರೆ ಮುಂಬಯಿ,
ತಾರೀಖು ೧೮ನೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಅಗೊಸ್ತು ಸನ ೧೯೦೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.

ನಂಬರು ೫೬೨೨.—ಸನ ೧۹೮೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟು (ಸನ ೧۹೮೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನೇದು) ಇದರ ಕಲಮು ೨೫, ರಕಮು (ಎಯ), ಕಲಮು ೩೧, ರಕಮು (ಜೆ), ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಮು ೭೫, ರಕಮು (ಡ), ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಗಝೆಟ, ಭಾಗ ೧, ಇದರ ೭೫೧ನೇ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಜಾಹೀರನಾಮೆ ನಂಬರು ೬೨೫೪, ತಾರೀಖು ೨೫ ಮಾಹೆ ಜುಲಾಯಿ ಸನ ೧۹೮೭ ಇದನ್ನು (ಸಿಂಧ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ) ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲಿಜಾ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಇನ್‌ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲವರು ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ರವರ ಮಂಜೂರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು, ಸಿಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸೋಣ, ನೀರೊಳಗೆ ವಿಷ ಹಾಕೋಣ, ಮತ್ತು ಬಲೆ ಯಾ ಉರ್ಲು ಹಚ್ಚಿಡೋಣ, ಇವುಗಳ ನಿಯಮನ ಮಾಡುವದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ :—

೧. ಯಾವತ್ತು ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಕ್ತ ಮನಾಯಿ ಅದೆ.

(ಅ) ಮೀನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಕಾರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನದಿಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾ ಬೇರೆ ಜಲಸಂಚಯಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರೊಳಗೆ ವಿಷ ಹಾಕೋಣ ಯಾ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಡಾಯನಾಮೈಟ್ ಹಾರಿಸೋಣ ;

(ಬ) ಸ್ಪ್ರಿಂಗ ಬಲಾಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿಡೋಣ ;

(ಕ) ಹುಲಿ, ಚಿರ್ತಾ, ತೋಳ, ಕಿರಬು, ಜಂಗಲಿ ನಾಯಿ, ಹಂದಿ ಯಾ ಕರಡಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಥೆಪ್ಪೆ ಇದ್ದ ಜಮೀನಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿಯೋಣ, ಜಖಮು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಯಾ ಕೊಲ್ಲೋಣ ;

(ಡ) ಹೆಗ್ಗಲಿಟಿಗರೆ, ಹೆಗ್ಗಲಿಜಿಂಕೆ ಯಾ ಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಖಮು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಯಾ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲೋಣ ;

(ಇ) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕಾಯಿಸಿದ ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಶಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಖಮು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಯಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲೋಣ.

೨. ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಷ್ಟ ಆಫೀಸರನ ಲೇಖೀ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯ ಹೊರತು ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಬಲೆ ಯಾ ಉರ್ಲು ಹಚ್ಚಿಡುವ ಮನಾಯಿ ಅದೆ.

೩. (ಅ) ಯಾವ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳನ್ನು

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ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜತನೆ ಮಾಡುವದೆನೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾ ದುರ್ಮಿಳ ಆಗ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವದರದೆನೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾ ಇ ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳ ದೆನೆಯಿಂದ, ಇ ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಇ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಗೆಝೆಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಜಾಹೀರನಾಮೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ದ ಮಾಡಿ ಲಾಗೂ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಾವು ಆ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಯಾ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಇರದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಮನಾಯಿ ಅದೆ. ಇ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಕಾನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ ಆಫ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟನ ಕಡಿಂದ ಶಿಗುವದು.

(ಬ) ಇ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ರಕಮ (ಅ) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರತಿಒಂದು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವವನಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕೀತು; ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಇ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲಿಗೆ ಇ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ರಕಮ (ಅ) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಲಾಗು ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾವು ಆ ಜಂಗಲಿನೊಳಗೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ತನಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದೀತು : ಮಾತ್ರ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನು ಯಾವ ಫೋರೆಸ್ಟ ಡಿವಿಜನದೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಹುಕುಮತ್ತು ನಡಿಸಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಆ ಡಿವಿಜನದೊಳಗೆ ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ಅಮಲಾಗುವ ಪೂರ್ವದಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫೀಸರನ ಮುಖಲಸಿ ಆಗಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು.

(ಕ) ಇಂಥ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವವನಿಗೆ, ಕಾನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ ಆಫ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಡಿವಿಜನದ ದೆನೆಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ದಾಖಲ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಒಂದು ಜಾತಿಯ ಪೈಕಿ ಎರಡಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚ ಗುಂಡ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ಶಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುಂಡುಹಾರಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪. ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಹೊರ್ತು (ಇ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಕಾರಿಸಬಾರದು.

೫. ಜಖಮ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಕಾರಿಯ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಯಾವ ಡಿವಿಜನದ ದೆನೆಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದೀತು ಆ ಡಿವ್ಹಿಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದ ಡಿವ್ಹಿಜನದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾನೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನನ್ವಯ ಬಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲಿನೊಳಗೆ ಬೆನ್ನತ್ತ ಬಹುದು.

೬. ಇ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಎರಡನೇದವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

೭. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಇ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅವನು, ಯಾವ ಜಂಗಲಿಗೆ ಇ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಲಾಗೂ ಇದ್ದಾವು ಆ ಜಂಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಸೆ, ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವಾಗ್ಸೆ ಯಾ ಬಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉರ್ಲ ಹಚ್ಚಿಡುವಾಗ್ಸೆ ಶಿಕ್ಕಾನು, ಆಗ್ಸೆ ಅವನು ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಜಂಗಲಿನ, ಪೋಲೀಸಿನ ಯಾ ಮುಲಕಿ ಅಮಲದಾರನು ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಬೇಡಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

೮. ಕಾನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರನು, ಡಿವಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫಿಸರನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿಯ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅಮುಕ ಜಂಗಲು ಯಾ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಭಾಗವು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮುದ್ದತಿಯ ವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ದರಸಾಲ ವಿವಕ್ಷಿತ ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗದ್ರೆ ಬಂದ ಇರುವದೆಂದು ಠರಾಯಿಸ ಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವನಿಗೆ, ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ವಿವಕ್ಷಿತ ಜಾತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣದಗೋಸ್ಕರ, ಜಂಗ

ಲಿನ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ವಿವಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ಜಖಮು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾ ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಖತ್ಯಾರವದೆ. ಪರಂತು ಇಂಥ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಹುಕುಮು ಕಮಿಶನರನ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ತಪಾಸಿಸಲ್ಪಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಿದ್ದೀತು. ಇಂಥ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳು ಕಾಯದೇಶೀರ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾ ಅವು ಫೋರಫಾರನಿಂದ ಕಾಯದೇಶೀರಾದಾವು. ಮಾತ್ರ, ಯಾವ ಗಝೆಟೆಡ ಅಮಲದಾರರ ಹುಕುಮತ್ತು ಇಂಥ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀತು ಅವರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೆರಾ ಬರೆದು ಹಂದಿ, ಹುಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಭಯಂಕರ ಯಾ ನಾಶಕಾರಕ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಡಿಪ್ಟಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫಿಸರನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನು ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಇಂಥ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹಂದಿ, ಹುಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಭಯಂಕರ ಯಾ ನಾಶಕಾರಕ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲ ಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು, ಯಾವದೆ ಬಾಬತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಶಿಂಗಳಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮುದ್ದತಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು.

೯. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ೨ ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯು ಯಾ ಕಾನೂನು ೩ ರನ್ವಯ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀತು, ಅವನ ಕಡಿಂದ ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೯ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೯ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೫ನೇದು) ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನೇದು) ಇದರ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರನ್ವಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಭಂಗವಾದರೆ, ಅವನು, ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಂತೆ, ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಯಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಡಿಪ್ಟಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫಿಸರನ ಕಡಿಂದ ರದ್ದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾದಾನು, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯು, ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನೇದು) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವನು ಯಾವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಿರುವನೋ ಅದರ ಹೊರ್ತು ಅದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಡಿಪ್ಟಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫಿಸರನು ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನ ಕಡಿಗೆ ಅಪೀಲು ನಡದ್ದೀತು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಅಪೀಲು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನು ನಾಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಅಪೀಲು ಕಮಿಶನರನ ಕಡಿಗೆ ನಡದ್ದೀತು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿಕಾಲೆ ಕಡೆದು ಆದೀತು.

೧೦. ಡಿಪ್ಟಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫಿಸರನಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನ್ಸರವ್ಹೇಟರನಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಣಿಸೀತು ಈ ಬಾಬತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು, ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನ ಸ್ವಾರಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಜನರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಜಂಗಲ ಸಂಬಂಧೀ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಭಂಗ ಆಗ ಬಾರದೆಂದು ಈ ಸ್ವಾರಿ ಸಂಗಡ ಒಬ್ಬ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಗಾರ್ಡ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹುಕುಮು ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು.

೧೧. ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡೋಣ" ಈ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಗಲೀ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ಜಾಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚೋಣದರ ಸಮಾವೇಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಮಾತ್ರ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವವರನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ.

೧೨. ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಜಂಗಲಿಗೆ ಯಾ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಕಸಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಪಾತ್ರತೆಯೊಳಗಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೫ನೇದು) ಇದರ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾ

ನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಅಕ್ಟು (ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೮ನ್ಯೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನ್ಯೇದು) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಆಗುವ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಪಾತ್ರತೆಯೊಳಗಿಂದ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಮುಕ್ತನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಕೂಡದು.

೧೩. ಇ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ, ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಜಂಗಲ್ಯಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳು, ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹುಕುಮು ಕೊಡದ ಹೊರ್ತು ರದ್ದ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳ ಹತ್ತರ ಇರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ ಆಫಿಸರನಿಗೆ ಯಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಾರದು.

[ಟೀಪು.—ಯಾವ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಜಂಗಲೀ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸವಲತ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟದೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನು ೩ ರನ್ವಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತಃ ಜಾಹೀರನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.]

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟವು.

ಕಾನೂನು ೧ (೩) ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಂತೆ ಇದ್ದು ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಂತೆ ಅದೆ:—

ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು.		ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮು.	
ಮಳಲು ಕಾಡ್ಗೋಳಿ	ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ	೧ನ್ಯೇ ಎಪ್ರಿಲದಿಂದ	೩೦ನ್ಯೇ ಸಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ ತನಕ.
ನವಿಲು	"	"	"
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾಡ್ಗೋಳಿ	"	"	"
ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಾಡ್ಗೋಳಿ	"	"	"
ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಜು ಹಕ್ಕಿ	"	"	"
ಮಳೆ ಬುರ್ಲಿ	"	"	"
ಝಳೆ ಬುರ್ಲಿ	"	"	"
ಬಸ್ಟರ್ಡ ಕ್ಟೋಲ	"	"	"
ಬಸ್ಟರ್ಡ	"	"	"
ಲಿಕ್ ಫ್ಲಾರಿಕನ್	"	"	"
ಪ್ಲಿಸ್ಲಿಂಗ ಟ್ರೋಲ	"	೧ನ್ಯೇ ಜೂನದಿಂದ	೩೦ನ್ಯೇ ಸಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ ತನಕ.
ಕಾಟನ ಟ್ರೋಲ	"	"	"
ಕ್ರೋಮಡಕ (ಬಾತು ಕ್ರೋಳಿ)	"	"	"
ಸ್ಪಾಟ ಬಿಲಡಕ (ಬಾತು ಕ್ರೋಳಿ)	"	"	"

ಮಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮು ತಾರೀಖು ೧ ಮಾಹೆ ಎಪ್ರಿಲದಿಂದ ತಾರೀಖು ೩೦ ಮಾಹೆ ಸಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ ವರೆಗೆ ಇರುವದು.

ಅಲಿಜಾ ನೇಕನಾಮದಾರ ಗವ್ಹರ್ನರ ಇನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲ ಇವರ ಹುಕುಮಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ,

ಜೆ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ. ಪಿ. ಮ್ಯೂರ್—ಮೆಕೆಂಝಿ,
ಚೀಫ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ನಿಸಬತ ಸರಕಾರ.

(True translation.)

S. G. JAYAKAR,

Acting Oriental Translator to Government.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Below No 122 of 1898 of the Asstt. Poll Agent stating that the permission sought to cut the wood in the State jungles is accorded. The Overseer must see that the trees are not unduly thinned out & young trees likely to grow to larger timber should be spared. The value will be transferred to the State as a Forest receipt.

No 102 of 1898.

26-5-98.

Forwarded.

2 Necessary orders have been issued to the Forest Guard.

T. Diwan Savanur.

[Form No. 71.

No. 9 1484 OF 1902.03

Camp Sirsi

29th March 1903.

MEMORANDUM.

Invites attention to this Office communication marginally noted, and requests the favour of an early reply.

No. C/951 dated 2nd December 1902 & C/1145 of 17th January and 1305 of 21st February 1903, respectively.

Subject:

Recovery of Rs. 10/- from Shivaji Nellappal.

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

To

The State Karbhari,
Sawantwadi State

S. D. Kawasa

F O 82—4,000-11-1901

133

1/4 1.

[Form No. 71

No. 11145 of 1902-03

Camp Quetta

1st January, 1903.

MEMORANDUM.

Invites attention to this Office communication marginally noted, and requests the favour of an early reply.

No. 9954 dated 2nd December 1902
Subject
Proceedings No. 10 - from Shiraji
Nalanda

Conservator of Forests.

Reed 19-1-1903

To

The Director of I.

F O 82—4,000-11-1901

Below No 1305 of 21-2-03 expedite the recovery of Rs 10 outstanding against Shivaji Yellappa

No of 1903 Savanur.

Returned with Cn. Sts.

2) The Village officers have again been expedited this day & the matter will be put through as early as possible

26/2/03

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No 145 of 1903

Savanur 1-4-03

To

The S.T.O. S.D

Karur

Sir

With ref to your No 954 of 2nd Dec 1902 I have the honor to intimate the recovery of Rs 10 from Shivaji Yellappa & to state that the amount has this day been remitted by M.O.

I have &c.

1/4/03 RM

5 132

No (Receipt.)

Received a mo

~~addressed~~ payable to the Divisional Forest Office

Yellapur Post Office.

(Add in the case of a prepaid parcel or money order)

with rupees (in words) Ten and As two only

as detailed below :—

IF A PARCEL.		IF A MONEY ORDER		
Weight in rates.	No.	Value	Rs. 10	As. 4
Postage Prepaid.	Rs.	Commission	" 4	" 2
	As.		10	- 2

Stamp of Branch Office.

SAVANUR 2 APR 0

Branch Postmaster.

136

B. S. P. 300-2-1902.

No. 2 135 of 190 -190 .

FROM,

The Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

TO,

The ~~Collector of~~ State Karbhari
Savanur State

Divisional Forest Office, S. D. Kanara.

Camp Gokarn

137

Date 26th November 1902

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will recover the sum of Rs. 10 .

due as per details on reverse from Shivaji Gopalappa inhabitant of Savanur, Savanur State

under section 81 of the Indian Forest Act at your earliest convenience, should the debtor be insolvent, dead or there be no means of recovering the amount I would ask you to inform me accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

137 Post Office – Gokarn

Statement of the Money due under Section 81 of the Indian Forest Act from Shivaji Ganapatya inhabitant of Savanur in the Taluka of Savanur, Savanur State

Sale Date.	Class of produce.	No.	Price. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount paid. Rs	A.	P.	Balance due. Rs.	A.	P.	Date of resale.	Amount of resale. Rs.	A.	P.	Balance due after resale. Rs.	A.	P.
9th February 1898	Teakwood logs	2	32	.	.	8	.		24	.	.	6th May 1899	14	.	.	10	.	.

Date 29th November 1902.

Divisional Forest Officer,

S. D. Kanara.

read

Below A. P. Agent's No. 465 dated 28-6-1900 forwarding the Govt. Resolution No 4040 dated 2-6-1900 Political Department regarding (Trained Forest officers) amendment of paragraph 3 of the Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of Cooper's Hill college for 1900 for information

No 286 of 1900
6th July 1900.

Perused & returned with compliments.

O. Adinan Sewamer.

Below A.P. Agents' No 141 dated 21-2-1900 forwarding the Govt Resln No 9281 Revdept dated 27-12-99 regarding Trained Forest Officers.

No 104 of 1900
3rd March 1900.

Perused & returned with compliments.

O C Downie Secretary